PTEMBER 6, 1947

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

HE FRONT PAGE

Wheat And Bread Prices

RECENT government statements about the prices of bread and wheat have not been understood. Of course, farmers understand that the Wheat Board is going to pay more for wheat (although how much is not yet known), and housewives know that they are probably going to pay 2 or 3 cents more for a loaf of bread. But people seem to think that these two things are cause and effect. Actually they are not directly connected.

The rise in bread will result, not from any new increase in the price of wheat, but from the ending of a government subsidy that was started more than five years ago and has since neutralized the effect of all wheat price increases. This subsidy, like many others, was a prop of the price ceiling; that it should have lasted so much longer than others of the same sort is only an indication that almost all voters are also bread-eaters. It has allowed bread prices to lag behind other prices, out of line not only with wheat but with almost all foods. Many foods have risen from 50% and 75% since the price ceiling was put on in 1941, but bread has scarcely moved at all.

Rising bread prices will be something of a burden on poor families, but subsidizing bread or any other commodity is an inefficient and inequitable way to approach either social justice or social security. It is a good thing that the subsidy is going while wages and employment are still high and while, therefore, the people who are hit hardest will have least trouble in rearranging their spending.

As for the price of wheat, the Wheat Board has been selling to the United Kingdom at $1.55 a bushel and to other countries at $2.00 and up; on the other hand, its first instalment (or "initial payment") to growers has only been $1.35. Under the Government's pooling scheme, which lasts for the five years from 1945/46 to 1949/50, the Board has for two years been piling up a large balance and, with the present outlook for wheat prices, seems almost certain to do the same for a third year. A higher initial payment can be paid out, against the current crop and the two past ones, while still keeping a reasonable reserve in case wheat prices slump in the last two years of the scheme. There is no doubt that Parliament, which actually sets the initial payment, will confirm the policy that the Government has just announced.

Under the terms of our wheat "contract" with the United Kingdom, a new price for this season's sales will have to be settled before the end of the year. Not long ago the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, was in England, but no doubt a recent English report that the new price will be as high as $2 is purely coincidental. At the present time this figure looks rather too high; it is not very much lower than open market prices on much smaller amounts without the benefit of a long-term arrangement. But $1.55 has been too low in the light of prices elsewhere. We favor helping Britain as much as possible, but the help should be at the expense of the Canadian taxpayers as a whole and not at the special expense of wheat farmers.

Irish and French

THE celebration of the centenary of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, has brought back to the memory of Mr. John Loye, a Montreal historian, the historically important occasion, no less than eighty years ago, when Bishop Bourget, head of the Roman Catholic diocese of Montreal, conceived the idea that there ought not to be any distinctions of language and race between the parishes under his jurisdiction, and gave orders that all French-speaking Catholics within the immediate vicinity of St. Patrick's should attend that church and that all its English-speaking members, who were scattered over a large area of the city, should attend the French churches in whose parishes they resided. This was in the era of the great Irish migration, and St. Patrick's Church, although barely twenty years old, was already wealthy and powerful, and was administered by a pastor of exceptional energy and courage in the person of Father Patrick Dowd.

Father Dowd took his appeal against this order to the Archbishop of Quebec, but His Grace with excellent judgment advised him to appeal to the Holy See. The delegates who pleaded the case at the Vatican were the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee and Hon. Thomas Ryan, and they were successful in procuring the annulment of the Bishop's order; and from that time the right of the English-speaking Catholics of the Province of Quebec to maintain whenever feasible their separate parochial organizations has never been questioned. It should be added that the order was never popular even with the French parishes, and was one of the few cases in which the great Montreal Bishop's zeal for executive efficiency exceeded his judgment. Moreover at that early date in the history of Irish immigration the French Canadians probably had not yet recognized that English is not synonymous with Protestant nor French with Catholic.

—Photo by Raymond Caron

"There is a harmony in Autumn, and a lustre in its sky, which thro' the Summer is not heard or seen . . ."
Shelley

This Race Business

THE Department of Immigration has a peculiar definition of the term "race." It does not appear to originate in the Immigration Act, but in the forms to be completed by immigrants when landing. These contain spaces for Birthplace, Citizenship, Race and Religion. One would have expected that in the space for Race nothing would be required except the general description Caucasian, Mongolian or Negro. This is the procedure followed in the United States, and these are the only scientifically proper divisions of the human race. The Immigration Department, however, requires such classifications as British, re-divided into English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh; French, Greek, Jewish, Polish, etc. The race of the immigrant, moreover, is assumed to be that of the father, and if he is of mixed parentage it will be that of the father's father, so that a person with three grandparents of one classification can be put down as belonging to another classification if the fourth grandparent happens to be the father's father.

Racial origins are listed in the Immigration

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City Scene Increases Hold on Canadian Art

By Paul Duval

IT HAS only been during recent years that Canadian artists have turned to the metropolitan scene for subject matter. At present, this theme is motivating an increasing number of our painters. In Montreal, one of the busiest and most effective of these artists is John S. Walsh.

John Walsh first began to depict the urban scene in his native England. His work there, for the most part, was characterized by considerable detail, and while it had much charm, it lacked the power of his later work.

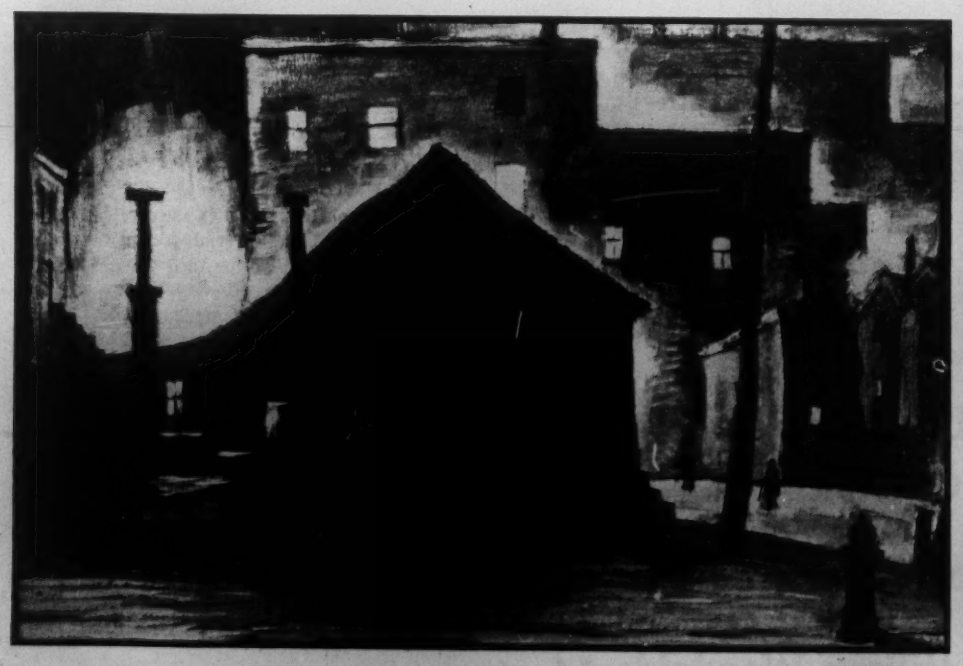
After his arrival in this country, Walsh's work broadened into rather starkly simplified masses. Most of Walsh's best Canadian urban studies have been done at night, either directly on the spot in charcoal or crayon, or worked up in the studio from quick sketch-notes.

A further aspect of his work which is of considerable interest is his painting of industrial scenes. Since becoming advertising director of one of Canada's most important heavy industry corporations, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, he has created a number of factory scenes of infinite richness and strength.

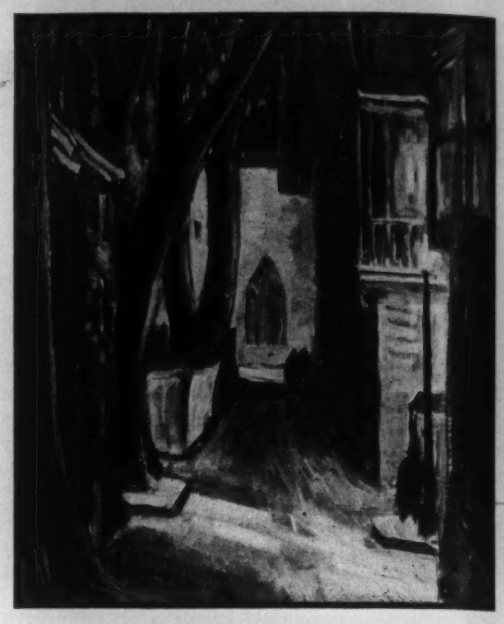
Apart from its intrinsic worth as art, John Walsh's work, like that of a number of his Canadian contemporaries, helps his fellow-countrymen to a fuller appreciation of their national scene.

John S. Walsh is an artist whose theme is the Canadian city. He has done many views of older Montreal like this 1947 crayon drawing of St. Philippe Street.

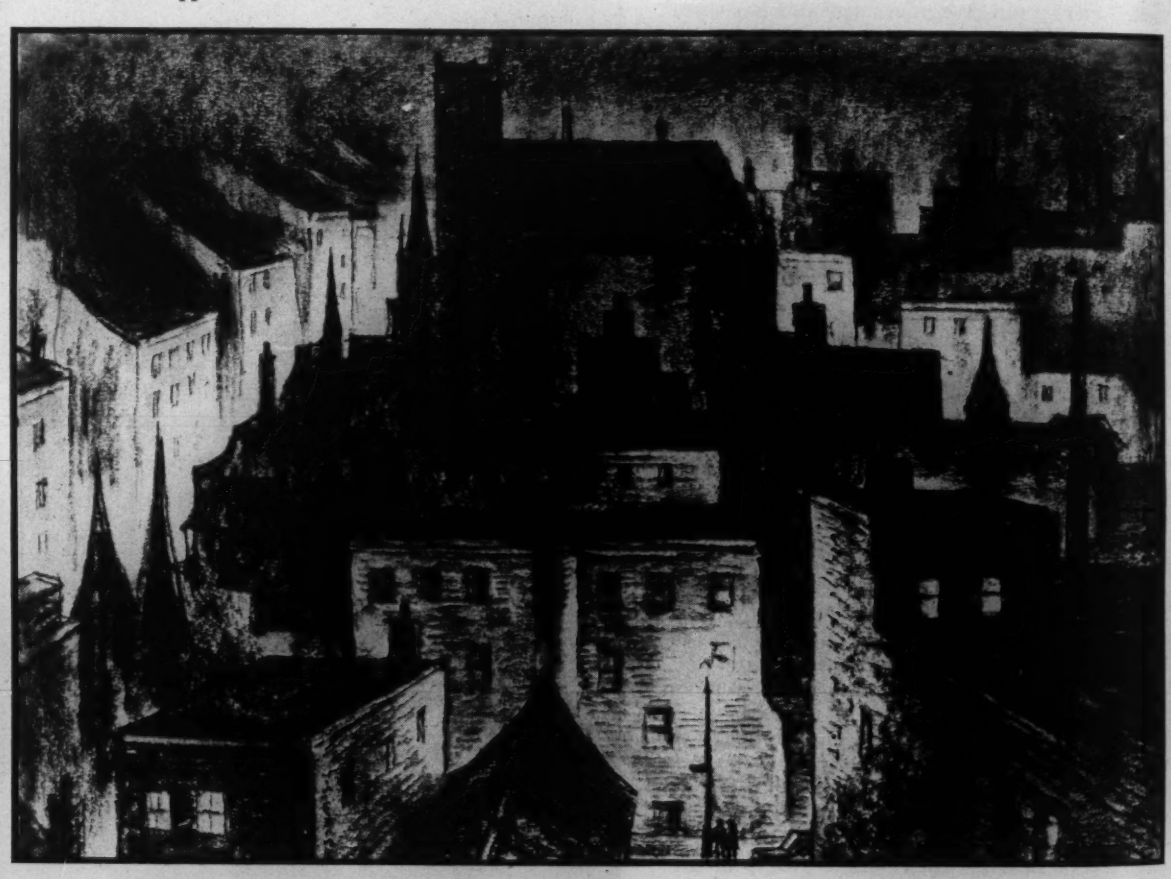
Sidestreet in Montreal. Walsh prowls the byways of greater Montreal in his spare hours; he likes to capture the tired atmosphere of well-worn streets.



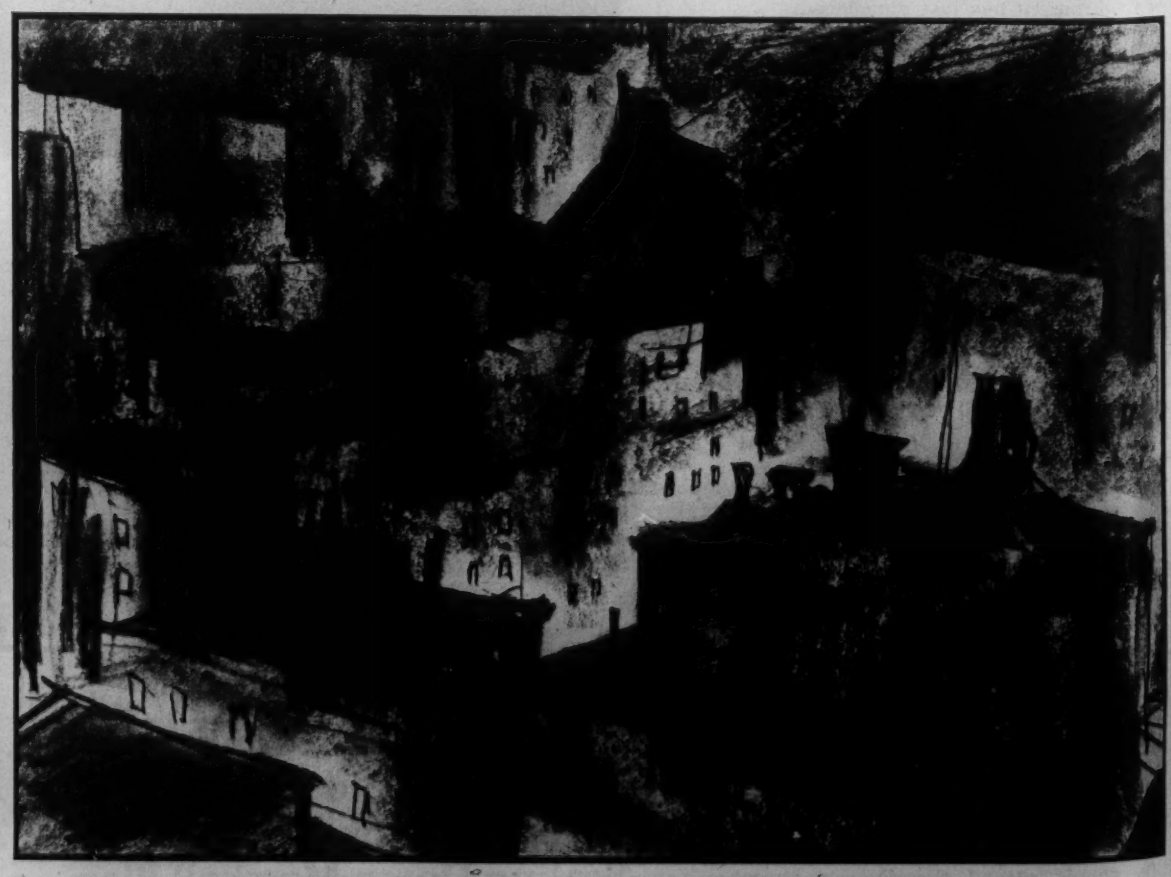
This watercolor was made by the artist in Toronto's Chinatown. Original painting of this scene is in the permanent collection of the Art Gallery of Toronto.



"Victoria Lane, Montreal" is one of John Walsh's few paintings in oils.

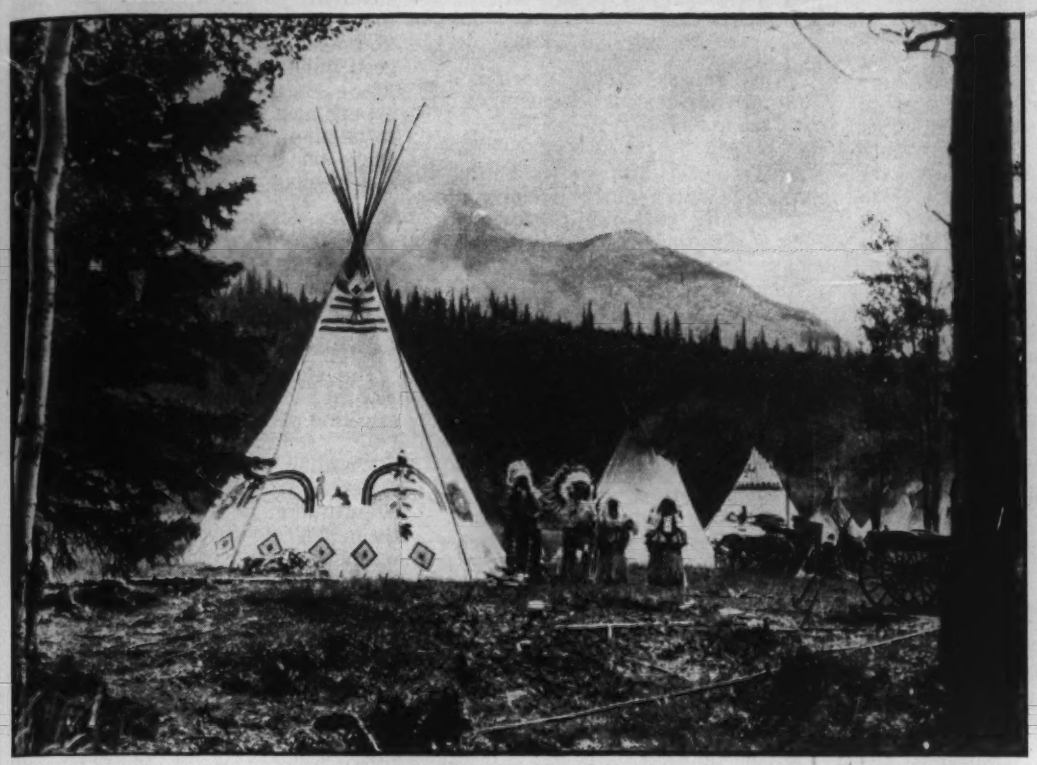


Walsh has a fondness for panoramic bird's eye views, and many of his best pictures have been done from upper-storey hotel rooms. This crayon drawing is a view of Montreal from Windsor Hotel.

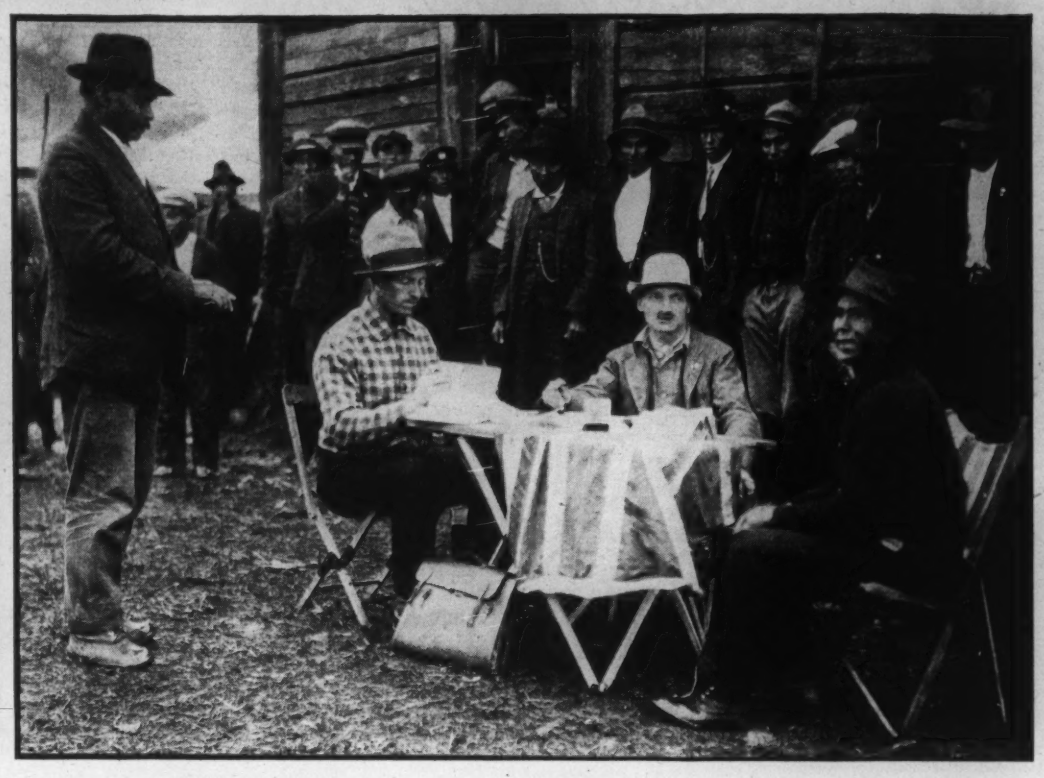


The rich, "velvet" qualities of this strongly-lit scene reveal John Walsh's art at its most dramatic. The artist's portrayal of Canadian cities composes a valuable as well as attractive record.

Treaty-Money Makes Indians' Biggest Holiday



Each year Canada's Indians receive approximately $250,000 in treaty money. Some of them travel miles to get to the payment location. This picture shows Indians at . . .



. . . Banff, Alberta, pitching camp while waiting to be paid. In above scene at a Western Canadian Reserve money is being handed over. There will be sports afterwards.

By James Montagnes

EACH summer Canada's Indians receive approximately $250,000 in treaty money, paid under provisions of treaties between Canada and the Indians of Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. Treaty-payment day is the biggest holiday among Canada's Indians.

Payment of the money is made by the Indian agent who is usually accompanied by a doctor and a member of the R.C.M.P. In many cases the paying officer is himself a doctor, and at some more remote points payment is made by police officers.

The amount of money varies, some treaties calling for five dollars, others for four dollars, to be paid each man, woman and child "for as long as the grass grows and the rivers run." The treaties date back to about 1875, when Western Canadian tribes signed with the soldiers of Queen Victoria. The treaties and the annual payments were in return for the Indians ceding their lands, with the exception of large sections for reserves.

According to the treaties, if the hunting has not been good or the crops have not matured, the Government provides assistance. No Indian may be allowed to starve or go without adequate clothing. This service runs to about $2,500,000 a year.

THERE is much merrymaking after payments have been made. The Indians buy luxuries unobtainable in the bush; candy and baker's bread, cakes and sometimes soft drinks. They also buy necessities, such as flour, sugar, tea, pork, blankets, dress goods, shawls, plaid shirts and guns, and if the year has been good such extras as alarm clocks, phonographs, radios, outboard motors, etc.

Then come the sports, baby shows, etc. At one Northern Ontario ceremony recently a prize was offered to the mother of the largest family; the prize was the largest frying pan in the trading store.

Treaty-payment day also is election day for the chief and his councillors, and, at the same time, treaty officers discuss reserve boundaries, sale of reserve timber, and education.

Ceremonial headdress seen at Banff. In most cases chiefs and their councillors get higher pay. New chiefs are elected on payment day.

Papoose at Northern Ontario gathering awaits judgment in baby show.

These Dogrib women at Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, are among most northern Indians to receive money. On this day they sample candy, baker's bread, and soft . . .

. . . drinks which cannot be obtained in the bush. If the year has been good they buy alarm clocks, radios, etc., which are no longer novelties. Above is N. Ontario camp.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Are Planned Society People Found Among Present System Ghosts?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial "The Way to Breakdown" (S.N., Aug. 9) refers to a phrase in Mr. Andrew Brewin's letter in the same issue. His words were: "In North America the supporters of the present system control political power". I consider these remarkable not only because Mr. Brewin treats these symbols, these ghosts, as realities, but because he is capable of reasoning from a ghostly premise.

I am sure you were justified in adding the word "economic" before Mr. Brewin's "system". Mr. Brewin might just as well have used the symbol "capitalism", the name of the ghost he seems to be fighting, as the phrase "the present system". Among his friends of the higher faith surely he says "capitalist".

Who are the supporters of the lofty abstraction called "the present system", and what is "political power"? Some of the Liberals in the Federal Government no doubt control some political power of some kind, but not all political power. There seem to be quite a number of supporters of the system who have little or no power; some of them can be found among the "capitalist" Conservative opposition, to distinguish it from any Liberal opposition that might occur in a free society. There is a large area of political power outside the Federal Government vested in the Provinces. Mr. Brewin admits this knowledge when he said that the Government of Saskatchewan is C.C.F., i.e. a government controlling political power and not a supporter of Mr. Brewin's "present system".

Who are the "present systemers", the "capitalists", if I may use that indefinable abstraction as a synonym? A Toronto lawyer named Brewin might be one; he works as part of the present system. He earns his living in a competitive market, probably charges "current" prices for his services, rather than "planned" prices. He probably buys his goods and services where he can get them most cheaply, thereby contributing a factor in the determination of prices that have not been "planned". He can do little else until "the system" has been changed, but for the meantime he behaves much like other "capitalists", a "capitalist" furthermore without political power, a most distressing reality for one who believes that capitalists control political power. The matter of degrees of power has been overlooked; even Mr. Brewin has power.

The Japanese Canadians to whose treatment Mr. Brewin refers lost their franchise, two great sources of power, and the loss a source of shame among just men. However, the fact that a C.C.F. government in Saskatchewan championed these people can hardly establish the sanctity of the C.C.F. Induction has its limits. The "capitalist" government in Ottawa during its long and sometimes diswaying regime has also championed great social projects such as the Veterans' Rehabilitation plan. Is that government therefore a chapter of saints?

In the Middle Ages it was a case of how many angels could dance on the point of a needle, but now it is how many "capitalists", impalpable modern ghosts most of them, can sit on the governments of Canada, its provinces, cities, towns, townships and counties. I thought we had abandoned the mediaeval use of logic. Whether we have or not, let us at least not invent a new hell of unrealities, and let us pursue our plans for the betterment of man with some knowledge of men and of what really happens around us, such as the relation noted in your editorial between the value of labor and the value of the products of labor.

ALASTAIR WALKER

Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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Isadora Duncan

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR review of "Isadora Duncan" (S.N., Aug. 23) says that the dancer died twenty years ago this September in Nice in an automobile accident. It was in June, 1927, and the place was Paris. She was driving in a new automobile, a long scarf flowing in the wind. Its end caught in the wheel and she was jerked to the pavement.

Welland, Ont. LOUIS BLAKE DUFF

ED. NOTE: According to Encyclopedia Britannica, Miss Duncan "was killed in an automobile accident at Nice on Sept. 14, 1927." The cause of her death was that stated above.

The Jewish Problem

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I THINK you should have discovered from some source or other that David Scott was somewhat off the beam in his article "Jewish Refugees Are Pawns of Irgun and Moscow" (S.N., Aug. 16).

First, Mr. Scott says there is an underground movement of refugees to Palestine which passes through Paris. Who ever said there wasn't? Then Mr. Scott says this is financed and assisted by the Irgun and the Moscow slush fund. This is so far from the truth as to be silly. The Haganah has openly said it was behind the refugee movement and Jews everywhere have made no secret that they are contributing to the movement. So where is the revelation? Irgun is simply a terrorist outfit engaged in twisting the British tail. Moscow has time and time again indicated that Zionism is not to its liking and Communists everywhere are against Zionism on the grounds that it represents no cure-all for anti-Semitism. Moreover, Moscow is now pleasantly engaged in beckoning to the Arabs. So how does Mr. Scott come to a rather outmoded conclusion?

Frankly, I wish someone somewhere would come right out and tell the Palestine story as simply as it really is. There were 16,000,000 Jews in the world before Mr. Hitler started playing games and when he was through there were 6,000,000 Jews dead. The handful remaining in Europe simply cannot stay there.

Of some 60 countries polled as to whether they would take in any Jews, about 55 didn't even bother to reply.

I know all about the Russian menace and the strategic military value of the area and all the rest of the hokus pokus. But what does that all mean to people who have fled concentration camps and crematoriums?

There is nothing Jews throughout the world would like more than to be allowed to be Canadians, Americans, Rumanians or Poles. But will anyone let them? No. Everyone wants them to be Jews. Why, I don't know. And when the rest of the world is not busy telling them to be Jews, it is telling them to be good nationals. It doesn't make sense.

Montreal, Que. MAURICE HANDMAN

Layman's Theology

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THE matter of "A Layman's Theology" by Forster and Moss (Ryerson) and recently reviewed (S.N., Aug. 16), it is interesting to note that Sir Grafton Elliott Smith devotes an entire chapter on "Human History" to demonstrating that primitive man was innocent and suffered a disastrous slump in morals—in fact, a "fall"—about the time of the transition from food gathering to food growing. Oddly enough, he seems to think he is triumphantly confuting Christian theology.

Renown, Sask. E. M. HEDLIN

Atlantic Community

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial "Not World Government" (S.N., Aug. 16) gives a lead to the press of Canada in favor of the creation of a state embracing the people of Western Europe and North America; and you have indicated some of its advantages.

This concept is of a different order from that of the Union of Europe on the one hand, or of the English-Speaking World on the other. Europe is too small and too broken. In a world of power politics she would be a hostage to fortune between Russia and the United States. The future of the English-speaking world lies not in segregation but in service.

On the other hand, the idea of the Atlantic community as a nuclear world state, hostile to none, and offering friendship and union to all has very great appeal. Many persons are drawn to it as a possible first step toward that ultimate union of mankind in which alone lies hope for peace and security, and not because, as you say, that compared with world government "it avoids all the problems of racial, religious, political and traditional differences". The idea must have merit if we can both support it.

Toronto, Ont. LEWIS DUNCAN

Immigration

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IMMIGRATION policy is one over which the municipalities of Canada have no control. Yet, as demonstrated during the depression years which immediately preceded the war, it vitally concerns all urban municipalities large and small. As will be remembered, the major part of both the administration and cost of unemployment relief was placed in the laps of civic authorities. Therefore, it behooves the municipalities to obtain assurances from the Federal Government, before the gates are again thrown open, that the latter will assume full responsibility for future unemployment.

It is said we have millions of acres of arable land awaiting the settler. If this is so, no doubt thousands of farmers of this country now eking out a precarious livelihood on submarginal lands (with periodic government assistance) would like to know just where these potentially productive acres are. Then too, it should be remembered that as employment in the industrial centres subsides many displaced families will be forced back to the farms from where they came. It should be further recalled that with modern mechanized methods, one farm hand has the productive power of eight of by-gone years. With these facts in mind, the spectre of unsaleable surpluses again appears.

The fact of course is that as a result of two world wars a large part of the world has been robbed of all semblance of buying power. And of course it necessarily follows that until buying power again becomes distributed among the nations of the world, there can be no continuing prosperity anywhere.

Vegreville, Alberta. J. FITZALLEN

Correspondent, Union of Alberta Municipalities.

Passing Show

"MORE Dam Booklets"—Heading in Fergus *News-Record* . . . Quite so; our desk is all cluttered up with them too.

•

A three-year-old girl in Chicago, giving a piano recital, "yawned audibly" during her own performance. Took it right out of our mouths, so to speak.

•

Europe is full of Displaced Persons, and India of persons who are likely to be killed if they don't get themselves displaced.

•

Footnote to Goldsmith

When modern woman stoops to folly,
Before she settles down to slumber
She finds her memorandum-book,
And copies down his licence number.

J. E. P.

•

Local store advertises a terrestrial globe which can be wiped clean with a damp cloth. Now if only *the* terrestrial globe were amenable to that treatment!

•

"In the housing crisis more bricks are being thrown than laid."—Hamilton *Spectator*. Sure; you don't have to belong to a union to throw them.

•

Airplanes have been interfering with the concerts at the Canadian National Exhibition. Practising for breaking up the concert of Europe, probably.

The Ottawa *Journal* dislikes the current habit of saying that things are stupendous, terrific, magnificent, glorious, disastrous, catastrophic, instead of "good" or "bad". It is, says the *Journal*, "a pestilential habit." You are right, brother, it is not a good habit.

•

Dominion politics are full of uncertainties, with nobody knowing when one leader is going to retire and another is going to be retired.

•

Alberta may have a good reason for its export-of-babies policy. It saves the province from ever having to pay them twenty-five dollars a month.

•

The stores announcing "something new in nylons", but the contents we saw last year looked all right to us.

•

Wedding rings used in a parking meter in Wisconsin got the motorist 60 minutes' parking time. Some of them don't do much better than that when used as wedding rings.

•

Short Poem on the Crisis

In the days of Clement Attlee
Britons didn't live too fatly.

•

"Like the man who lives upstairs and doesn't throw his shoes on the floor—Canada is the perfect neighbor," says *Esquire*. Thanks, chum; but the real reason you don't hear us down there is because you're always making more noise yourself.

•

With extreme diffidence Lucy suggests that the Punjab seems to be Sikhs of one and half-a-dozen of the other.

Mrs. John T. McCay of Vancouver, organizer of the recent Folk Festival at the Toronto Art Gallery and of many similar festivals in Vancouver and elsewhere. Mrs. McCay has just arrived in England to act as Canadian delegate to the world conference on Folk Arts and Crafts. This portrait is from an oil painting by Frederick Steiger, formerly of Saskatoon and now of Toronto, who is remembered by old Saturday Night readers for his character studies of Western types in the depression period.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

statistics under headings which include Belgian, Bohemian, Czech, Moravian, Russian, Swiss, Persian, etc. But these are not races in any scientific sense of the word. The whole system, or lack of system, is simply the result of a desire to record the previous affiliations of the large proportion of our immigrants who have been nationals of the United States, and whom we like to identify by the country from which they or their parents came before they became Americans. For our purposes there is no such thing as an American by race except an American Indian. The descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers appear in our racial table as English if the Pilgrim descent happens to be in the male line, or as Portuguese or Icelandic if that happens to be where the male line leads back to even though all the rest of the ancestors came over on the Mayflower.

FOUR DEFINITIONS

BEAUTY is a stately word; a wine-glass elm
On lofty stem green-garlanded with leaf
Holds - beauty's fair proportion; the full measure
Of beauty is the ripened sheaf.

Love hath a sound of towered bells
Borne on the wind from valleys grown with grape
In a legendary country beyond time.
Love wears a purple plume and scarlet cape.

Age rustles like a folded letter locked
In a shagreen box; murmurs like voices heard
Through panelled walls and windows curtained close.
Age flutters stricken, is a captive bird.

Death sighs. At vain regret for the loved lost,
For unbound hair that dims in cold sea cave,
Fleet foot imprisoned fast beneath the fern,
Soft voice that whispers endlessly in rain and wave.

LENORE A. PRATT

Freedom of the Press

WHAT is freedom of the press? It is a fine-sounding phrase which has different meanings for different people. To the wealthy owner of a powerful newspaper—or to put it more accurately, of a newspaper which makes him powerful,—it is, as Mr. Kingsley Martin puts it in "The Press The Public Wants" (Oxford $2.25), "the supreme example of the rights of property." There are probably few forms of investment by which an intelligent man can exercise more power while at the same time providing himself with a high and fairly secure return on his capital. This is not exactly the meaning of the term "freedom of the press" when used in public discussions, by practicing journalists and by the politicians whom their papers can help or hinder. Such people are inclined to talk about the freedom of the press as if it were something like the freedom of a doctor to do the best he can for his patient, or a teacher to impart the best instruction he is capable of to his pupil. The man in the street, on the other hand, is apt to think of the freedom of the press as the ability of anybody to start a new paper if he can scrape the money together—an ability which no longer exists because of the limited number of memberships in the great news-gathering cooperatives.

The widespread realization in Great Britain that the freedom of the press does not mean exactly what it used to mean has led to the establishment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the press in England. This book is a discussion of the problems which the Commission has to consider. Mr. Martin, once on the staff of the Manchester *Guardian*, has for 16 years been editor of the weekly *New Statesman and Nation*. He is resentful of the power of the "press lords", but thinks that they may be a passing phenomenon. His fundamental point is that freedom of the press includes "the right of the individual journalist to tell the public what he knows, and the right of the public to receive a steady and honest supply of information." The proper type of organization for the press, he suggests, is that which goes furthest towards securing these rights.

The right of the public to honest information is one of those rights about which the public itself will have to do most of the enforcing, and a public whose taste in newspapers is determined mainly by the comic strips which they carry can hardly be said to be enforcing it very efficiently. As for the right of the journalist to tell the public what he knows, it worries us not a little, mainly because so many journalists know things which are not so, and we cannot see who is to prevent them from telling these things to the public if they happen to be the things which the public wants to hear.

Every criticism which Mr. Martin makes against British newspapers is equally valid in Canada and perhaps even more so in the United States. It is possible that the evils of the present situation are now at their maximum, that "improvements in education and the sophistication of newspaper readers will force the proprietor to improve his paper or will lessen his personal influence". Mr. Martin is not hopeful about this, and maintains that "journalism should be a profession, and newspapers not commercial institutions but public concerns". The difficulties involved in this proposition are obvious. It seems hardly likely that any solution of the problem can be devised off-hand even by a Royal Commission, but that does not mean that we should not inform ourselves as fully as possible about what the problem really is.

Socialism
International Capitalism
General Clay's FREE-ENTERPRISE GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS on THE RUHR
"REMINDS US TOO MUCH OF THE PRE-WAR PRODUCT"
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University English

WHAT is the reason for all this excitement about the discovery (?) that university graduates do not all write good English? Who ever said they did? Who ever supposed that all of them want to? Who ever asked a group of university students what they were attending a university for and received a unanimous answer that they were there to learn how to write good English? The answer is nobody.

It is quite difficult to get a university degree without having at some stage in the course for it obtained a mark of at least fifty on a paper which bears the title of "English." This mark is not, however, given for the quality of the English in which the paper is written; part of it is awarded for knowing the date at which Pope wrote "The Rape of the Lock", or the words which follow the expression "To be or not to be" in Hamlet's soliloquy. It is quite easy, if you have a good memory and have studied enough of the examination papers in this course in previous years, to get the necessary passing mark without having the slightest idea that English contains a subjunctive mood, or that two conjoined singular subjects take a plural verb.

Most university students in Canada improve their English while at the university. They do so, not by the compulsion of an examination paper, but by contact with people who use good English. Some students are not susceptible to the influence of such contact, or are so successful in avoiding it that it has no effect. The reason in either case is usually that their contacts in earlier life have not been such as to develop the habit of good English.

Some people seem to think that a man should not be given a university degree unless he can write and speak good English. It does not seem to us that there is any misrepresentation in giving a degree in any of the sciences to such a man, although we should hesitate to give him a degree in most of the arts courses because inability to use good English is a pretty conclusive evidence of inadequate knowledge of Greek, French, History, Economics or almost any other of the arts subjects. The whole discussion seems to arise out of one of the commonest errors of the age, the error, namely, of supposing that a university graduate must be an educated man.

A Matter of Authority

HERE in a land self-ruled and free, where famine is unknown, where schooling is provided at public expense for every child, where the citizen of good-will has liberty of thought, of speech, of action, of property and of travel, we see gangs of young men breaking and entering, thieving and murdering in a cold-blooded recklessness beyond reason.

At the same time religious zealots who would be expected to have nothing in common with thieves, no sympathy with robbery, are openly burning the houses and barns of those neighbors who oppose their cult.

Here is the ungovernable minority in two phases. When such persons, deaf to argument and persuasion, become a public nuisance, force is the only remedy. By invading the rights of the community they have lost their right to liberty.

Fortunately, the ungovernable minority in Canada is not large. But in many lands it is a constant menace to peace and order. Illiteracy and general ignorance aid the lush growth of prejudice and hatred. Clever liars rouse the mob. The issue doesn't matter; it may be religious, social, economic, or racial. The consequence is the same, rapine and murder by wholesale. And if constituted authority blow an uncertain trumpet it is sounding its own doom. Will Pakistan or the New India face the issue?

Supreme Court Powers

BEFORE Canadians rush madly into the doubtless highly desirable operation of abolishing appeals to the Privy Council, they had better examine rather carefully the very rigid limitations imposed by statute on the powers of what will then become our highest court of appeal, the Supreme Court of Canada. The idea which most Canadians entertain, that this court is comparable in its power and range of jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of the United States is an entire illusion. It is of the first importance that simultaneously with the abolition of the Privy Council appeal there should be a general liberalization of the Supreme Court Act to remove the bars which now exclude a great number of nationally important cases.

Mr. W. Glen How, who is now recognized as the brains behind the very capable fight which is being put up by Jehovah's Witnesses for certain fundamental civil rights, has a most important article on this subject in the current *Canadian Bar Review*. The Witnesses have found it impossible to get before the Canadian Supreme Court the fundamental issue which was decided recently by the U.S. Supreme Court in their favor, the issue namely whether a non-commercial distributor of otherwise lawful propagandist leaflets can be required to pay a licence and obtain a permit as a commercial tradesman. It is intolerable that Canada should be composed of a lot of local jurisdictions each having its own view on a question of fundamental civil liberty, and that no national court should have the right to impose order and uniformity. The Ottawa Supreme Court held itself barred from hearing this case because the "court of last resort" available in the province did not happen to be also "the highest court of final resort" existing (and available for other cases) in the province.

Mr. How suggests five enlargements of the powers of the Supreme Court, all of which appear desirable and at least four absolutely necessary if there is to be any such thing as a general Canadian standard of justice. And we feel very strongly that there should be if there is to be a Canadian nation.

Doukhobor Trouble

THE unfortunate situation existing among the Doukhobors of British Columbia is in part the result of the attitude of all members of that sect towards the forces of constituted authority. They hold much the same view as the Witnesses of Jehovah concerning the wickedness of all civil government, but they carry it to a more logical extreme by refusing to invoke the assistance of the law even when they need it for their own protection. This makes it difficult for the British Columbia police to be of much aid to the victims of the house-burning operations of the Sons of Freedom, and probably leads also to a slightly tolerant attitude on the part of the police when dealing with arson practices directed only against Doukhobors by Doukhobors.

If this experience has the result of convincing the saner members of the Doukhobor faith that the civil authority has some value even for them it will not have been wholly wasted.

Mathematical Congress

A UNIQUE event in the scientific development of Canada is taking place in Toronto from mid-August until mid-September. The Canadian Mathematical Congress, an organization of Canadian mathematicians, is holding a seminar or "workshop" in algebra and number theory. This project was planned on account of the isolation of mathematicians in Canada due to the great distances that separate the Canadian universities and colleges. Mathematics, as indeed any scholarly pursuit, progresses in centres where groups of people interested in the same subjects meet and stimulate one another's research. The difficulty of overcoming distance in Canada is in large measure a financial one. The National Research Council together with industrial and financial institutions generously contributed funds which have ensured that no Canadian of mathematical maturity was prevented from attending by lack of means.

The governments of Great Britain, France and the United States have cooperated in each sending to Canada a mathematician chosen by the Congress. These eminent mathematicians, Professor L. J. Mordell of Cambridge University, Professor Paul Dubreil of Paris, and Professor Saunders MacLane of Harvard, are lecturing on topics of current research. Other lecturers are conducting courses on a graduate school level in subjects connected with the more advanced lectures. Still others give occasional lectures on their own investigations. Taking part in the resulting discussions are about a hundred and twenty-five mathematicians, professors and graduate students, from all parts of Canada and the United States, attracted by the eminence of the lecturers and the opportunity of working for a month with other investigators in their own fields.

ORTHODOX VIEW

YOU must believe as I believe
Or else I'll run you through.
No longer can I give you leave
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You have disdained my argument,
Have clung to yours instead,
Concerning God and His intent,
And so, you're better dead.

For I am perfectly informed
About the Lord Almighty.
I know the way that Hell is warmed
For sinners, foul or flighty.
And since my warnings you defied
You are a senseless dunce.
It is my duty and my pride
To send you there at once.

J.E.M.

Rash Action Is No Solution for Shortage of Nurses

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON

The nursing shortage continues to be severe in Canada and the U.S., and is at present engaging the anxious attention of the Canadian Hospital Council, the Canadian Nurses' Association and Dominion and provincial health authorities. Dr. Whitton approaches the problem as a particularly well informed lay woman on the relation of nursing services to the whole problem of the health care of the people in a day of broadening social utilities.

Though Canada has almost 30,000 nurses in active practice, Dr. Whitton cites urgent shortages of 9000 nurses and at least 4000 more in the early future. She thinks there is danger of precipitate action as the public grows panicky over the situation and suggests that the problem is more persistent than most people realize.

This is the first of two articles; the second will follow in an early issue.

THE public grew panicky in 1944-5 over the shortage in nursing services but calmed somewhat at the prospect of at least 2000 experienced nurses returning to civilian service with the demobilization of 4000 from the Forces and with the assurance of graduation of more than 3500 from the training schools in 1946 and in 1947. But the needs continue in hospital, community, public health and private duty registers. So, everyone is taking a whirl at the problem, with grave danger of its exploitation as an issue in the practical politics of community concern and the consequent risk of attempting to solve the immediate need of quantity at the cost of quality in a profession in which Canadian standards have ranked justifiably high.

The problem is not as simple as it seems; it is much more than one of recruiting, admission and "accelerated training"; it is indeed much more than that of the preference and decision of young Canadians in entering one of the oldest and finest of womanly pursuits. Neither Canadian nurses nor Canadian girls are letting the people of this country down in a day of rife materialism and the decay of the ideals of service. In the war years, over 4000 nurses entered the Services and yet, due largely to the intense recruiting efforts of the Canadian Nurses' Association, the number of graduates was stepped up 45 per cent from 1938. The classes at present in training stand at new highs with prospective graduation of 3800 in 1948 and 4500 in 1949.

Most intimate and essential in the personal professional services, nursing could not but be caught up in the drift and clash of the complicated and changing pattern of social living in these last two decades. The problems which beset it and the community can only be solved by seeing them for what and as they are.

Increased Demands

The demands for personnel, skilled in nursing, have greatly expanded. Concentration of population and housing shortages tend to force the sick into hospital care. The large number of "single unit" workers, boarding or in small apartments, have no other recourse when ill. The shortage of household help causes families to move their sick at once while undoubtedly the wide extension of group hospitalization and sick leave benefits makes it possible for more people to seek care outside their own homes and to rest longer. This means convalescence somewhere and this means more nursing care. The ageing of the population and the prolongation of life without greatly arresting its physical deterioration are creating mounting pressures in the care of the old, infirm and chronically ill, again with major pressures on nursing resources. The advance of medical science has created a whole new range of diagnostic and laboratory facilities, which, naturally allied to the hospitals, brings thousands more through their corridors as in- or out-patients, adds again heavily to nursing and substaff pressures.

Canada's 600 general hospitals for acute disease give care annually to 1,350,000 in-patients, over 800,000 out-patients, with an average stay of 11.6 days or a total of over 15¾ million patient days' care. Nursing care is the very core of the soundness and excellence of any hospital system. This tremendous volume of care in Canadian hospitals is given by a nursing force of roughly 9200 graduate nurses, 1800 to 1900 "probies" and 10,100 student nurses in any recent year. The distribution of hospital administration, patient care and training of nurses resting upon the graduate and nurse teaching staff, is killing. This is especially so in the 164 hospitals with approved training schools, in which an aggregate graduate staff of 3780 nurses direct both hospital and training school nursing and nurse instruction.

Public Roused

The lay public is now being roused to face facts. It has too long been taking nursing and nurses for granted, superficially satisfied with the bright fresh crispness of "hospital graduation" and the comforting reassurance of the school or district nurse on her rounds, the heart-warming "the nurse is here", as the family confidently yields the sickroom to the private duty nurse, miraculously maintaining herself somewhere some way between these sudden agonized demands for her service. Circumstances are now outlining the real service and problems of nursing in their full and vital import. Canadians are surprised to find that nursing now engages the second largest group of professionally trained women in Canada, comprising well over 55,000, and surpassed only by the 65,000 women in the teaching profession. Nursing, however, records a high rate of matrimonial susceptibility, 48 per cent to 49 per cent of those professionally trained being housewives.

Immediate Needs

Canada's nurses, actually engaged in their own or related professions, would today number 27,000 to 30,000, to whom should be added at any one time around 1,800 "probationers" and 10,000 "student nurses" in training. Only 16 years ago (1929-31) over 60 per cent of the registered nurses of the country would be engaged in private duty in home or hospital; today less than 30 per cent would be so occupied. Nearly half of the graduate body would be in hospital service, 8 per cent to 9 per cent in public health, about the same percentage in other professions and 6 per cent in industrial nursing. Every one of these fields of service is seriously understaffed today.

Canada's immediate hospital needs have been set in recent months at a minimum of 27,000 beds in a return to the House of Commons (June 4, 1947) and at a maximum of nearly 39,000 by the Canadian Hospital Council (1946). There is agreement in these estimates that the number of beds needed at once for acute diseases is 8,000 to 8,300, but the Hospital Council sets the needs for care of the chronically ill at 10,315 beds (as against 3,000 in the Departmental estimates), of the tuberculous at 7,500 (against 5,000), of mental patients at 8,500 (against 6,000), and adds 1,800 required for bassinets and 1,825 for communicable diseases. Only in the care of convalescents (estimated as calling for 1,300, as against Departmental estimates of 1,000) does the Hospital Council set a lower total. Moreover, there seems general agreement that an over-all total of 2,000 beds more per annum will be required for a decade to meet enlarging needs.

Public authorities, hospital boards, the construction industry, the community at large, are active and concerned in the problems of capital costs and carrying charges demanded by these urgent needs. Outside the nursing profession there appears to be little study of graver aspects of the problem. At the minimum ratio of one nurse to 10 patients from where are the 4,000 nurses required, simultaneously with present needs, to come? From where will come the replacements and additional nurses required in the decade, when one remembers that the hospital nursing shortage, in 1946, was set at 7,000 nurses?

The very tightness in hospital accommodation has tended to increase the demand for nursing care in the home, both private duty and visiting nurse service, the former particularly in the communities and rural areas where visiting bedside services have not extended. Private duty needs now stand at a minimum of 1,200 nurses while both the V.O.N. and the publicly provided bedside nursing services in some of the western provinces report the supply inadequate to immediate needs and necessary expansion.

Public Health Services

Throughout the Dominion, public health services, especially through district health units, are generally expanding, calling for an immediate supplement of 500 nurses and an assured supply of competent, qualified women if we are to come within striking distance of the generally accepted standard of one public health nurse to 2,000 of the population (our present ratio is 1 to 6,000).

The Dominion Government has become a large scale employer of nursing services with close to 2,400, distributed in the D.V.A. (now the largest single nursing corps in Canada), the Permanent Forces, the Indian Affairs Branch and the Immigration, Quarantine and Mariners' Services in the Department of National Health and Welfare.

These are the major foci of demand but in industry and business, in the clinics and offices of public and private medical and dental practice, in the interstices of numerous branches of the allied field of welfare, in teaching and administration in specific health and educational institutions and in the vagaries which call some of the profession—air transport, "beautician aides", etc.—the demand for graduate nurses far exceeds any responsible and well-trained supply. The whole advance in better health for the Canadian people can well move forward or falter as the nursing problem is squarely faced or side-stepped or beclouded.

The public, the medical and the nursing profession must all face certain facts; that the nurse occupies a much more vital and significant part in the whole structure of the healing professions than she has been given and that consequently the demands for high qualifications in education, experience, leadership and skill on the part of the nursing profession are more clamant than the great rank and file even of the profession itself may realize.

Canada's 55,000 nurses today, the 9,000 she already lacks, the 4,000 she requires for immediate essential expansion, the undiminishing needs of the decade, can come normally from two sources only. There are the few schools, associated directly with the Universities, and offering a five year degree course with diploma in nursing, and the 164 approved hospital schools, granting a nursing diploma after a three year course. The University schools (in which Toronto is outstanding) train primarily for "administrative" nursing in hospitals, schools of nursing, public health services or in the teaching of nursing. The same schools offer extensive post-graduate work and in the last two to three years have had the highest enrolment on record (over 600)—a large number due to scholarship awards under the special Dominion grants for this purpose, and another large group on "refresher" members of the military nursing services.

But the great sources of "nurse-power" in the country are the hospital schools of nursing, from which an average of almost 3,500 nurses have graduated annually in the last 7 years to become the supervisors, head nurses, "general" and "private" duty nurses who so largely staff the "communication lines" of health agency, home and hospital. It is in this vital intake that recruits have been dwindling or dwindling in all but the largest hospitals, and it is at the shrinkage of supply of the student nurse that hospitals, physicians, patients and public alike are becoming alarmed and clamoring for remedies of expediency that, in the end, can only contribute to the threatened crisis. Recruiting campaigns, lowering of educational requirements for training school entrance, opening of more and smaller schools of nursing in more and smaller hospitals and simplifying and speeding up of training therein will not solve basic problems, too long and widely begged.

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India's First Problem Is National Tongue

By JOSSLEYN HENNESSY

One expression of the strong nationalism in India today is a movement to replace the English language which has been widely used in government and business for decades. But the native languages of both Pakistan and the Indian Union only create misunderstanding. English could be one of the great consolidating influences.

New Delhi.

FOR the past 112 years anyone speaking English but knowing no Indian language has been able to travel from the Khyber in the north to Cape Comorin in the south without difficulty, to buy an English language newspaper wherever he stopped, to converse freely with Indian businessmen and government officials and to plead his own case in a court of law.

Today there is a strong nationalist movement to replace English by a "national" language. But which? There are six languages each spoken by between 20 and 80 million people; another six between 10 and 20 millions; 11 by between one and 10 millions each and no fewer than 69 others spoken by some 20 millions altogether.

Of the Congress Party's leaders, Gandhi's mother tongue is Gujerati, Nehru's Urdu, Mrs. Naidu's Bengali, Rajagopalachari's Tamil, Kipalani's Sindhi, Patel's Gujerati, while others speak Mahratti, Malayalam, Kannarese and Pushtu.

The nearest approach to a national language that exists in India is Hindustani, which in its two main variants—Hindi and Urdu—is spoken by about 80,000,000 out of India's 400,000,000. Hindustani was originally a "pidgin" language evolved between the soldiery of the Persian-speaking Moghul conquerors and the inhabitants of India who mostly speak languages derived from Sanskrit, a "dead" classical tongue.

By the irony of history, Hindustani—evolved to enable Indians to understand each other — has under the stress of Hindu-Moslem rivalry literally become yet another means of misunderstanding, because the fervent Moslem uses Persian words wherever he can, while the ardent Hindu now stresses the Indian side by deriving from the Sanskrit as much as possible. It follows that a Moslem and a Hindu, speaking "high-flown" Urdu and Hindi respectively, are mutually incomprehensible, and Hindustani—the common language—is losing ground.

Plotted in English

The only language which all the Indian leaders understand and in which for the past 25 years plotted and schemed to achieve independence is—English. All the minutes of the meetings of the Congress Party and Moslem League Working Committees are kept in English. Jinnah, the Moslem League leader, speaks a little Urdu as would a foreigner. His mother tongue, which he does not speak, is Gujerati, which is why, just to annoy him, whenever Gandhi has occasion to write to Jinnah, he is said always to do so in Gujerati.

The Indian Constituent Assembly has laid down that its debates must be conducted in Hindi, Urdu or English or in the speaker's mother tongue if he does not know one of these languages. But while a great many Indians understand colloquial Hindustani, they cannot follow literary Hindi or Urdu, and the Assembly's rule has particularly enraged the South Indian members who have successfully resisted attempts to teach Hindi as a second language in their schools.

The South Indian contingent has demanded in vain that English only be used in the Assembly. Mr. D. Govinda Doss from Madras got his own back on the Hindi-speaking Northerners by addressing the House in Telegu, spoken by 30,000,000 Southerners but unknown north of the famous Tapti River which divides India in two.

The storm of protest roused by Mr. Doss' incomprehensible oratory dissolved in laughter when the Hindi-speaking President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, observed good humoredly that he "expected" the speaker was beginning to be "politically minded" and said that members should ask themselves why they should be ruled by foreigners even in the matter of language.

Like Europe

An Indian Nationalist movement was born in a sub-continent hitherto only conscious of its differences. Had Britain not unified India, the continent would doubtless have continued along the lines of its pre-British history and would today be a network of different states like Europe.

As Britain transferred increasing responsibility back to Indians, the artificially-stilled animosity between the Moslems (once foreign rulers like the British) and the twice-conquered Hindus revived a struggle began, partly by constitutional propaganda, partly by violence, which has now ended in the partition of India between Pakistan (Moslem) and the Indian Union (Hindu).

But once you divide a state which has been knit together out of smaller states, the cohesion of the divided halves is weakened. Now both Pakistan and the Union combine a number of peoples who once ruled themselves and the partition has awakened memories of ancient grudges and vanished splendors. And existing alongside of the two Dominions are 562 Indian States which never lost their identities under British rule; should the Dominions show signs of instability, the more powerful among them will try to regain their former independence. The use of a language that now has no political implications for either side would reduce tensions. And such a language is English, neither Hindi nor Urdu.

Pessimists can point to a score of forces working towards chaos in India; optimists can justly argue that there is no reason why these forces should prevail and can point to counterforces making for stability.

If Pakistan and the Union can consolidate themselves during their initial critical years, the world will gain by Britain's contribution to the unity and peaceful development of Asia—her 100 years rule over India. The English language may be one of the great consolidating influences.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Australia Wants Canada to Back an Empire Population Policy

By FRANK FLAHERTY

Ottawa.

WHEN Australia wants something in commonwealth or international affairs Australia usually gets it. If she doesn't get it at least she makes a fuss. Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australia's aggressive foreign minister didn't get the United Nations arranged the way he wanted it fixed, and the way most other democratic governments wanted it but he made more fuss than all the others put together. He didn't get the kind of voice he wanted in the making of European peace treaties and he made a fuss about that too. When he saw a possibility of Australia's views being sidetracked in the making of the Japanese peace treaty he called a conference of commonwealth governments in Canberra, moved to sell them all on Australia's particular viewpoint and thus better his chances of selling it to the rest of the allies.

When Japanese forces moved south toward Australia and Australian troops were away fighting on the other side of the world, Australia wanted to get its army home, and get other troops on to Australian soil. The British high command had other uses for ships but the late Prime Minister Curtin made a fuss and he got help as quickly as help could be moved, help in the form of the return of Australian soldiers from other fronts and the arrival of big American forces.

Back about 17 years ago Australia wanted a really reciprocal system of Empire trade preferences, was joined in that demand by Canada, then under a Conservative government. A British Labor government adhering to free trade principles could not see things that way, was unwilling to apply the degree of tariff protection necessary. Then Australia made a fuss too and in combination with the other overseas commonwealth countries forced the succeeding British coalition government to agree to the Empire trade agreements at the Ottawa Economic conference of 1932.

Sounding Out

Now Australia wants immigration and last week Hon. A. A. Calwell, Minister of Immigration, visited Ottawa and made it clear that Australia is not fooling. Australia will get immigrants and British immigrants too or a lot of people will hear things they may not like. Mr. Calwell was just back from Britain and Europe and from sounding out the British Government's views on immigration. He was assured by Lord Addison, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, that the British Government would place no obstacle in the way of any Britisher who wanted to go to Australia. He did not say so in so many words but made it quite clear that something more than that is required by Australia's Labor Government from Britain's Labor Government.

His remarks give rise to the suggestion that, if Canada and other dominions take the same line, Britain may again be forced as she was in 1932 into a program with little appeal to her. Mr. Calwell appeared to be taking the first step in that direction when he called for a Commonwealth Conference on immigration and population. It might be asked what a conference would do that cannot be done now since Australia as well as Canada want immigrants, there are people in both Britain and Europe who want to migrate and there is no governmental interference.

Mr. Calwell's answer to that is the population problem of the British Commonwealth — overpopulation of the British Isles and under-population of the overseas countries—can only be solved by agreement on a common program at the highest ministerial level. Australia wants new people at the rate of 70,000 a year, wants to boost its 7,500,000 population to 20,000,000 in two and a half generations, would like to get 10 Britishers for every one continental European but is prepared to take a much higher proportion of continentals. The first problem, he admits, is ships but that will solve itself in time. The big thing is to get all governments cooperating and actively working on the transfer of peoples. To him the job calls for the same unity of purpose and zeal as did the winning of the war since, so he says, the whole way of life of the Commonwealth countries, political, economic and social is in danger so long as population is badly distributed.

Clashes

Where Mr. Calwell may clash with his opposite numbers in ministerial circles in Britain is in his views on what Britain should do and the volume of the flow of immigrants. He let it be known bluntly that he is not impressed with Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill's suggestion to the young people of Britain to "stay at home and fight it out." To him that means "Stay at home and starve." Neither, judging by his remarks, is he much impressed with the official British viewpoint that attributes Britain's present economic ills in part to a shortage of manpower. At the moment, he said, there are 400,000 people unemployed in Britain and while there is a shortage of shipyard workers in one English shipbuilding centre where Australia is trying to get some ships built, over in Belfast there are thousands of shipyard workers idle.

Comparisons

The differences and similarities between Australia's immigration policy as stated by Mr. Calwell and Canada's as stated by Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, after a return from an overseas jaunt only incidentally related to immigration, are significant. Both countries want immigrants. Canada does not subsidize their transport but Australia does. Australia sets a definite objective, 70,000 a year. Canada sets no specific objective but Mr. Howe says the sky is the limit. All who want to come and meet the standards may come. In the result Mr. Howe thinks Canada will get about as many as Australia. As motives for population expansion Australia stresses defence considerations, Canada stresses economic. Mr. Howe says the prosperity of Canada is dependent on her ability to increase the population. Mr. Calwell says Japan will recover her military power and resume her expansionist movement eventually and Australia needs people to fight for its existence, to build up its industrial and economic structure to the point where it can resist aggression. Australia frankly expresses a distinct preference for British immigrants over continental Europeans. Canada draws no distinction in policy but in fact admits all comers from Britain while limiting Europeans to displaced persons, persons able and willing to engage in agriculture and relatives of persons already settled here.

Australia wants two things from Canada: first, an understanding which will avoid useless competition for immigrants or ships to carry them and secondly, support for the drive to stir up other Commonwealth governments, especially the British, into making population distribution a matter of high policy, one on which definite Commonwealth decisions, comparable to those already taken in defence and some other matters should be arrived at.

No Treading on Toes

The first point has already been settled to Mr. Calwell's satisfaction. In informal talks with Mr. Howe, presently in charge of immigration, he is satisfied he has ensured that there will be no danger of Canada and Australia treading on one another's toes. Australia will not bid for ships which Canada needs. Neither country will try to sell itself to prospective immigrants at the expense of the other.

On the second point he got a vague diplomatic assurance that Canada was sympathetic to the idea of a Commonwealth Conference. It is doubtful, however, if there will be much more than this forthcoming. The Canadian Government has not got the same easy sailing in the political realm that the Australian Government has. Sentiment at the moment is definitely in favor of immigration but Canadians have not got the overpowering motive of fear of Japan to unite them permanently on the desirability of a larger population. Pockets of unemployment, housing difficulties, petty complaints from disgruntled immigrants, resentment by other racial groups at preferences shown to Britishers can easily build up an adverse political reaction.

The Canadian Government is more likely to go along as it is, taking the immigrants who apply as rapidly as they can be moved rather than start shouting on its own about a British Commonwealth Population policy.

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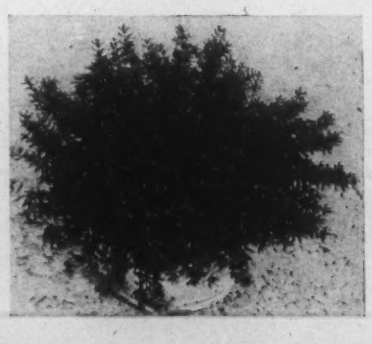
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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Ottawa Boy of Nineteenth Century Was Prophet of Present-Day Ideas

By B. K. SANDWELL

THERE is a certain type of literary talent which consists largely in an unerring instinct for smelling out a good subject for a book, just as the journalist's instinct smells out a good subject for a newspaper story. Nobody in Canada can rival Mr. R. S. Lambert in this particular form of talent. He had not been in this country more than a year or so when he spotted an amazing portrait by Holman Hunt on the wall of the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa. A little inquiry elicited the fact that the man represented in this portrait was born within ten miles of Ottawa, in the great military settlement called March, composed of the mansions of a group of ex-officers of the British Army who settled there shortly after 1820, and who were ruined a generation or so later by lack of agricultural labor, by the poor character of the land they had chosen, and by a succession of disastrous forest fires.

At the age of six this boy, Henry Wentworth Monk, second son of Captain Benning Monk, born in 1827, was sent to the famous Bluecoat School in London, thereby becoming subject to a set of juvenile environmental influences of a kind in which Mr. Lambert has long been interested, and their result was to lay the foundations of a career of the most astounding concentration upon the establishment of world peace, inextricably associated with the restoration of the Jews to Palestine and the setting up of Jerusalem as a sort of international world capital. The story of this career is told by Mr. Lambert in "For The Time Is At Hand" (Ryerson, $4, and Andrew Melrose, London, 16s.), a volume which must become an indispensable part of the already great mass of literature concerning the Pre-Raphaelite Movement and the equally great mass concerning Zionism.

For Monk on his first visit to Palestine became the intimate friend of Holman Hunt then engaged in applying the realistic methods of his school of painting to his famous work, "The Light of the World," and the intimacy thus begun lasted for a lifetime, brought Monk into contact with Ruskin and many other of the great minds of the period, and led to his being used as a model for several other paintings. His lifelong fidelity to an early vow to allow neither razor nor scissors to touch his beard and locks, combined with a flashing prophetic eye and a magnificent intellectual brow, made him eminently suitable for this purpose.

Enormous Job

Mr. Lambert has done an enormous and most competent job of research concerning all the activities of this remarkable character, of whom it is probably safe to say that few Canadians of the present generation (he died in August 1896) have ever heard. He was greatly assisted by the fact that one of the associates in the foundation of March was Hamnett Pinhey, an ancestor of the late H. P. Hill of Ottawa, who for that reason became interested in Monk and accumulated a great collection of his later writings, most of which originated from Ottawa. Monk spent the last twelve years of his life in Ottawa, where in spite of the fact that he had completely failed in even starting to achieve either of his objectives he nevertheless enjoyed a good deal of prestige owing to the public knowledge that he had consorted with so many of the great men of England. He became a friend of Charles Mitchell of the Ottawa *Free Press* and of Senator Boulton, eldest son of D'Arcy Boulton of Cobourg and Toronto. (Mr. Lambert spells Boulton's second name as Arkel, thus differing from the Encyclopedia of Canada which gives it as Arkoll.) In 1892 he propagated a plan for economic union between Britain and the United States, at the same time assuring the American advocates of the annexation of Canada that the Canadians "would never knowingly hazard separation from the Mother Country for any commercial consideration."

Far from being a "crack-pot", Monk was really the preacher of doctrines whose chief difficulty was that they were ahead of their time. Much of what to his contemporaries was bound to seem impractical has passed into the general body of current thought. But the main interest in the biography lies in the truly remarkable character of the man himself, and Mr. Lambert has done a remarkably able job in explaining that character in terms of heredity and early environment. There is a curious lacuna in the records, which the publication of this volume should surely lead to removing. At 19 Monk appears to have been sent to a theological college with the aid of a bursary provided by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He only remained there for a year, for he was far too much convinced of the gospel of his own special ideas to be willing to conform to orthodox requirements. But strangely enough Mr. Lambert finds that "the records do not reveal where he pursued his theological studies"; he thinks Cobourg most probable, but other possibilities are King's College, Toronto, a college at Three Rivers, Que., and Bishop's College at Lennoxville. It should surely be possible to trace this lost year eventually.

The book sheds a good deal of new light on Ruskin, Lawrence Oliphant and several other members of the art movements of one hundred years ago. It could hardly have appeared at a more timely moment, with the eyes of the whole world riveted upon the struggle for the establishment of the Jewish "national home" in whatever interpretation may eventually be attached to that dangerously ambiguous phrase.

Mr. Lambert's work appears to have been considerably facilitated by the letter which we published in SATURDAY NIGHT several years ago, in which he asked for further information on the Monk family. This led to contact with Mr. Hill of Ottawa, and to correspondence with distant members of the family possessing copies of letters from Ruskin and Holman Hunt to Monk. Col. Theo B. Monk of Vancouver provided the text of several Ruskin letters. Miss Tremaine of the Toronto Reference Library unearthed a number of Monk publications which had remained uncatalogued in that institution. And finally the rare pamphlet on the American Civil War was run down after much research in the library of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Rio Parley and Unification Move Pave Way in Hemispheric Plan

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

INCLUSION of Canada in the Western Hemisphere security zone is a contribution to current American planning for national defence. Although this country has let its military manpower matériel dribble away since the end of the war—just as all nations did after World War I—there is a determination to keep the country in readiness for any emergency.

Unification of the U.S. armed forces is a first step in that direction, aimed at avoiding the mistakes of Pearl Harbor. Universal military training, defeated by Senator Taft in the last session, is sought as a means of maintaining a force of trained fighting men.

The hemisphere defence treaty, slated for signing this week in Rio de Janeiro, is, like unification of military equipment, and the development of Arctic defences on Canadian territory, all part of long-range military planning.

Continued development of the atom bomb is an integral phase, but atomic defences are an unknown quantity as long as there is uncertainty as to whether Russia or other nations have the nuclear secret.

A militarily united western hemisphere will be a permanent bulwark against aggression, in the opinion of backers of such measures as the hemisphere treaty, which pledges 21 American Republics to defend a pole-to-pole security zone against attack.

Of concern to U.S. defence planners, however, is the lack of agreement on the need for continued preparedness. Only this past week, Representative Bender, Republican of Ohio, opposed following a militaristic course. He asked for a reduction in American armaments and international commitments. Mr. Bender claims the Truman "military and international politics are imposing a staggering load of expenditures on this country."

United Nations' efforts to bring about arms reduction have been unsuccessful. The U.S. blames the Soviet Union for delaying the program by insistence on injecting atomic control into the general program. The Russians say the American delegation is to blame for attempting to keep the atom bombs out of discussions. The American stand can be understood in view of the fact that one atomic bomb could knock out the Panama Canal for two years.

Security Council delegates had hoped to make some progress on global arms reduction before the fall meeting of the 55-nation General Assembly.

Pro-Defence Sentiment

Despite opinions such as those of Congressman Bender, there is strong sentiment prevailing for a powerful national defence establishment. Both President Truman and Republican Governor Dewey of New York told American Legion members last week they want preparedness, and particularly a universal military training law.

Mr. Truman believes that in a world where "war remains a dread possibility" the U.S. "must be so strong that no aggressor, however rash, can persuade himself that we are open to conquest." He added that a training law, "the foundation of the security structure" remains to be enacted.

In what was construed as a slap at Senator Taft, his leading opponent for the Republican presidential nomination, Governor Dewey came out flatly for training. He said, "It is our duty to provide a program involving participation by all able-bodied young American men under universal military training."

Actually, national defence adds up to little without a reservoir of trained manpower, and realistic observers hope that Congress will have absorbed sufficient of public thinking on the question by January to pass a military training law.

On taking over as civilian overseer of all American fighting services, Defence Secretary James Forrestal called it "the most decisive step in the formulation of a national military policy since the formation of the Republic." There are, as is to be expected in a democracy, some conflicting viewpoints. Chicago *Tribune* writer Walter Trohan claims that the Army-Navy unification act has neither unity nor economy. He claims it has created for the U.S. seven air forces, five navies and four armies.

Trohan contends that existing branches of the services have not been combined and a separate air force has been created, through separation of the new Air Force from the Army. Many believe that unification could have been carried much farther, but it is generally considered that the unification act is an important step toward national preparedness.

The combining of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the combat air forces under one head, with a cabinet office as chief of them all, has taken many years to achieve. It was held up largely by reason of the jealousies and disagreements between the Army and Navy. That was evident as recently as one year ago when these services lobbied openly for and against a merger.

Lincoln's Papers

It is still a subject of debate as to whether unification might have helped to win the last war in a shorter time. Some of President Lincoln's papers recently opened to the public in the Library of Congress disclosed that as far back as the Civil War there were jurisdictional disputes between the Army and the Navy.

Strongest argument for merger was the fiasco at Pearl Harbor where lack of unified information facilities permitted the Japs to attack without resistance.

The unification bill is designed to preserve the independence of the Army, the Navy and the new Air Force. Each service will have its own department under a civilian secretary. President Truman announced, just before leaving for Rio, that Kenneth C. Royall, formerly Secretary of War, would be Secretary of the Army; W. Stuart Symington, formerly Assistant Secretary of War for Air, would be Secretary of the Air Force, and John L. Sullivan, Navy Undersecretary, would be Secretary of the Navy.

These service secretaries do not have cabinet rank which was reserved for the Secretary of Defence. His job is to establish general policies and programs and exercise general direction.

Overall purpose of the bill is to coordinate the striking power of the nation, promote efficiency and economy, and to integrate domestic, foreign and military policies.

A National Security Council is composed of heads of the units making up the national military establishment. The Department of the Army is to include land combat and services forces and such aviation and water transports as is considered organic. Under the Department of the Navy will be combat and service units and it will retain the Naval Aviation Service intact. The Department of Air will draw in the Army Air Force, the Air Corps and the General Air Force.

The plan is, of course, a compromise worked out by Federick Eberstadt to eliminate features to which critics were unalterably opposed. It is not acceptable in its entirety to some of the services, yet it should have a chance to prove its worth. Admiral Nimitz typified the cooperative spirit in which it will be tried out when he advised Navy personnel that differences of opinion that had prevailed regarding the reorganization had been resolved by President Truman's approval of the act.

Present plans call for completion of the initial stages of reorganization by the time President Truman returns from Rio, between the middle and end of September.

That is just the beginning of the job. American military leaders will during the next two years have to make many adjustments and revisions to put the armed forces unification into operation. They will have to close gaps and prevent overlapping through all levels of the services.

The unification program is easily one of the important measures enacted through cooperation of a Republican Congress and a Democratic executive. Defence conscious Americans hope that the same spirit prevails on the military training bill.

Ladies of the American Legion threatened to henpeck Congress into holding a special session to enact a training law. It is doubtful if Congressmen can be henpecked out of their present five-months holiday by anything less than a world crisis. Such a crisis would bring on a training program in fast time.

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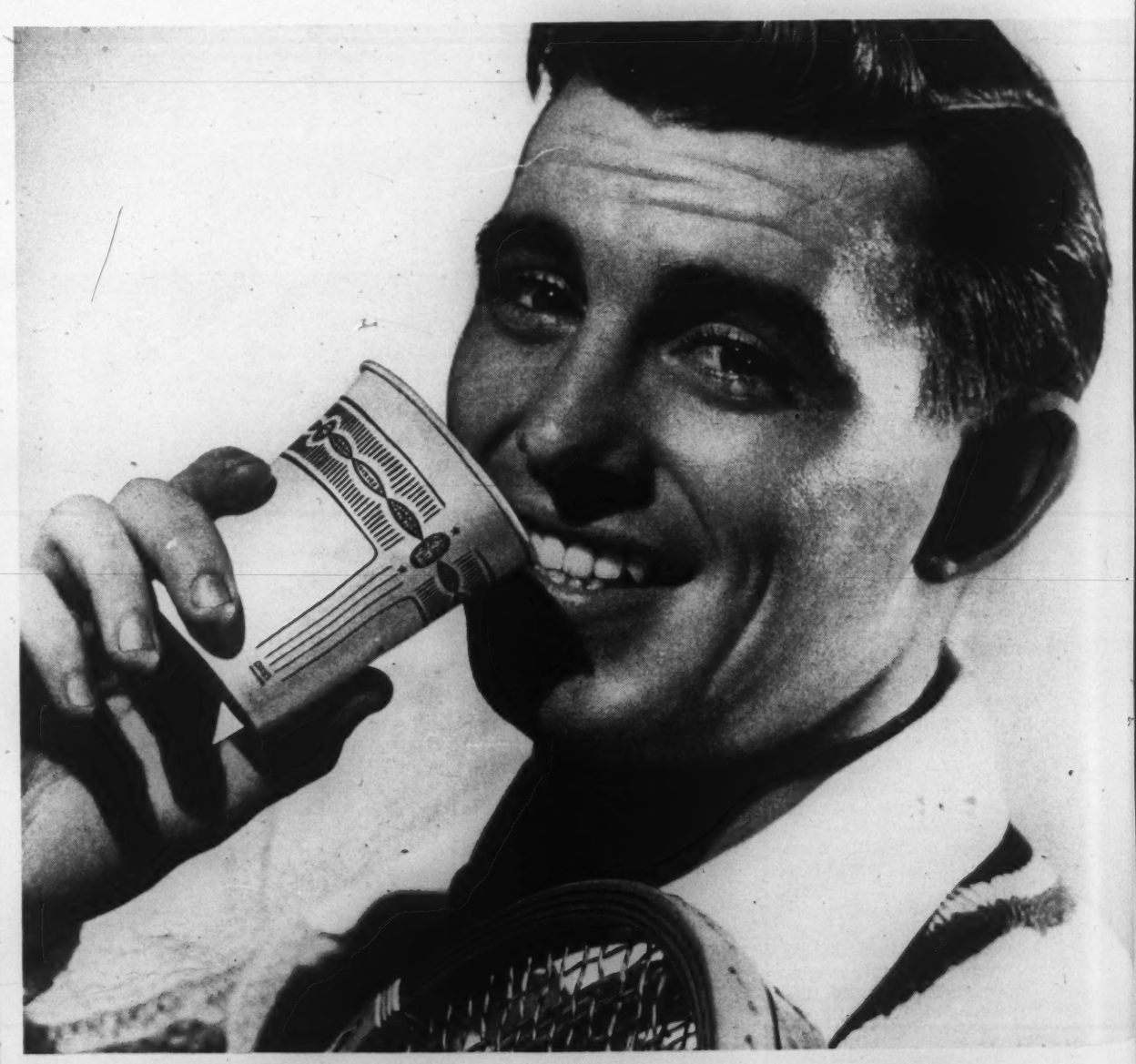

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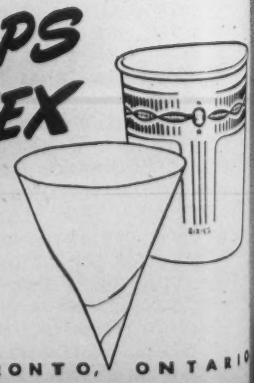

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THE MELTING POT

Back to the Grass-Roots

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

THERE was once a serious writer who lived on a heather-soaked hillside and got to grips with the elemental things of life on a knotty-pine desk of guaranteed antiquity.

He wrote critical essays of deep penetration for periodicals, and essays of fantastic whimsy for Sunday supplements, and 500 page novels filled with nature-lore and down-to-earth love-making for the Book Clubs.

One day he received a letter from his cousin in the city, who was a literary prostitute for a large agency.

I am sick of the false standards of this so-called profession, said the city cousin in his letter, and I want to get to grips with Life out where the grass-roots grow.

I feel that I have some sort of message, he continued, and I want to write it and be honest with myself for a change, instead of thinking about money, money, money all the time.

Besides, he concluded, I feel that my message will sell like hot cakes, because it's jam-packed with homely philosophy and just the right amount of the old woo-woo. Expect me Tuesday morning.

So the city cousin arrived at the serious writer's hillside cabin carrying a very large old typewriter bought second-hand, and a few reams of copy-paper from his old office. As he had sent copies of his letter to a few influential newspaper friends, his rustication was widely publicized.

He stayed about six weeks.

During that time he had (a) drunk 42 bottles of rye, (b) walked to the postoffice twice every weekday for his mail, (c) developed a lifelong hatred for every aspect of rural life, and (d) written a brilliant and witty novel about a bored and superior literary prostitute who wanted to become a serious writer full of fascinating anecdotes about the meretricious prizes of high-power publicity work and all the biting answers he had thought up just after leaving idea conferences.

Colossal agents bought the film rights after reading the proof sheets, and the drama and radio rights were snapped up the next day. The city cousin received an advance for a smashing sequel that was rumored to be a record.

I always knew I could write my message if I got back to the grass-roots, he wrote to his country cousin, but the sequel will have to be written at my apartment here, because the agents keep me so busy. I am glad I only let it furnished during my *Sturm und Drang* epoch.

The country cousin, amazed at the success of the venture, thought about going to the city to try a spot of literary prostitution, but he heard there were no apartments for rent, and besides he was doing all right anyway, so what the hell?

•

A FIRM which manufactures automatic stoking machinery recently achieved the ultimate in trying to introduce labor-saving devices where they are most needed. They sent promotional literature to a long-deceased multimillionaire. Uneasy about accepting popular belief about his present whereabouts, the firm sent the pamphlets to the wealthy one's former earthly home.

•

CHIP wagons have been exercising the great minds of Montreal on and off this summer. The wagons appear at various strategic corners looking like overgrown popcorn pushcarts, and dispense hot potato chips and hot dogs at popular prices.

Health authorities investigated and decided that it was an unsanitary way of selling food and as a result the Executive Committee banned the wagons. One specific reason mentioned by somebody who should have known better was that bylaws demand that eating places provide washroom space.

As the chips are taken straight from boiling fat considerably in excess of 212 degrees F and are popped straight into a clean paper cornet, it would seem to require a tougher-than-ordinary microbe to reach the ultimate consumer. After many revolting experiences with lipstick-rimmed glasses and dirty dishes in licensed restaurants in the city, we developed a certain affection for the wagons on sanitary grounds alone; besides, the service was faster.

There are reasonable grounds for objection to the chip vendors, in that they obstruct traffic, occupy parking space, and are a nuisance to shops in front of which they park. In the sanitary way, we should say many static restaurants needed investigation first, and their washroom facilities would be their weakest point.

The City Council has said a querulous word in favor of the wagons to the all-powerful Executive Committee, and a workingman has said an even more powerful word in a letter to an editor; he claimed the wagons were the only place he could get a bite during his short lunch hour.

We add our blessing.

•

THE biscuit for the late silly season's silliest suggestion goes to a Montreal Councillor who brandished an axe at a goose that lays eggs, which, according to official assays, have a high gold content. The councillor wanted to put a tax on the tourist trade. The idea was to levy a tax that did not dig into the local citizens at all, which might be good for election purposes at that; specifically, he suggested a ten per cent tax on all hotel and guest house rooms.

Critics at once pointed out that many local citizens use hotel rooms in the city, that many businessmen from nearby points stop in for a day or two, and that the tax might discourage convention organizers from selecting Montreal for their annual bean-feeds. Besides which, tourists are already annoyed by the provincial sales tax and the "hospital" tax on meals costing more than 60 cents, and the proposed levy might prove to be the final feather that broke the back of the goose that laid — block that metaphor!

The Montreal burgess succeeds Mr. Beverly Baxter, who may now hand over the dunce cap and return to his seat. Mr. Baxter, a Canadian journalist-politician in the Old Country, told the English licensed victuallers this summer that it was their manifest duty to civilize American tourists by refusing to serve them ice-water. Mr. Baxter shares Mr. Evelyn Waugh's view that there is something vulgar and American about ice-water, which is rather making a virtue of necessity, as the stuff is almost impossible to obtain in England anyway.

Just now England needs all the tourist trade that she can get, and taking a schoolmarmy attitude to the customers isn't a good way to drum up trade. In Paris, thousands of Americans flock to California Joe's for corn and hot-dogs as a relief from the foreign cooking which is all that is obtainable elsewhere in Paris.

Also, English tourists are renowned for their insistence on tea, and on egg-and-bacon breakfasts in roll-and-coffee countries.

By all means encourage the victuallers to maintain the quaintness of English inns. Let the toast be baked at midnight and cooled until dawn; let the shaving water come up in cans; let the bath-water squirt from geysers; let the W.C.'s cling to their chains like the prisoner of Chillon—but just let the tourists have a spot of ice-water to dilute their Scotch with.

Edith Schiller, guest pianist at the Prom Concert next Thurs. A graduate of Juilliard School, she has been guest soloist with major orchestras.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

White Plates with Blue Edges

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

FOR a long time Miss Mary Emily Folinsbee had been a recognized figure in Canadian letters. References to her activities appeared constantly in the press and it was clear that she lived a full and interesting life.

"Miss Mary Emily Folinsbee, author, is motoring with friends to Niagara Falls," one read, or "Mary Emily Folinsbee writes us that she is engaged on a new work of fiction, using the Hook-and-Eye Baptist Community north of Sudbury as her literary locale", or "We have word that Mary Emily Folinsbee has undertaken the study of Esquimaux as a preliminary to her work on life on the Arctic Circle. . ."

The trouble was that while these notes helped to extend Mary Emily Folinsbee's reputation as an author, they did little to increase the circle of her readers. In fact, Miss Folinsbee was at once one of the most widely known and consistently neglected authors in the country, a point which was frequently taken up in letters to literary pages and periodicals. Some of these letters were written by a Mildred Mapes Button, some by a Henry Parker Parkman, and some by Mary Emily Folinsbee herself. . . "If Mary Emily Folinsbee had been content to follow the easy path of commercial writing, she would undoubtedly have made a lucrative career for herself," wrote Mildred Mapes Button. "As it happens, however, Miss Folinsbee is an artist who is incapable of shaping her talents to the popular pattern. Her work fails to appeal to a public whose imagination is fed by popular fiction, movies and daytime serials. As a result she has never been able to command an adequate livelihood from the career to which she has dedicated her life."

"Artistic integrity is Miss Folinsbee's unflinching standard," wrote Mr. Henry Parker Parkman. "She has told me that she actually destroyed three of her early novels, simply because they failed to reach her own high ideal of perfection. Naturally this rigid self-evaluation has involved considerable financial sacrifice. . ."

To this Mary Emily Folinsbee replied with spirit. "Dedication to any art necessarily involves a sacrifice. It is true that I have never made any great financial profit from my work. At the same time it has brought its own splendid and unique rewards—the joy of work well done, the satisfaction of knowing that creative effort, however unrewarded financially, contributes to the cultural heritage of one's country."

Eventually a newspaper interviewer sought Miss Folinsbee out. He found her busy at her work in a small but cosy suburban cottage—a setting which came as a surprise both to the interviewer and to Miss Folinsbee's admirers who had always figured the author as struggling with the creative spirit on some rocky spit of land remote from commercial activities or comforts.

"Miss Folinsbee's surroundings are far from affluent," he wrote hastily, to correct any unfortunate impression. "She lives very quietly in tasteful but simple surroundings, with no companions except her two tortoise-shell cats, Dante and Beatrice. She is a gracious figure with a springy step, a warm handclasp and straight blue eyes."

"I find it possible to draw delight from simple things," Miss Folinsbee told the interviewer, "the changing sky reflected in some quiet pool, the song of birds, the cathedral of the woods, my white plates with blue rings—."

On the subject of her work Miss Folinsbee was less explicit. She admitted, however, that her writing might have found a wider public in countries with a deeper cultural heritage. "However, I am devoted to Canada," she added quickly, "and only ask to contribute what I can to the growing literature of our great country."

MISS FOLINSBEE'S situation meanwhile had become a matter of growing concern to a leading Canadian literary group which had the interests of Canadian literature deeply at heart. (They had in fact been compared by one sour-minded critic to people who gathered round a newborn infant, protecting it against any bleak outside draughts of criticism and clapping it anxiously and continuously on the back to make sure it found a voice.) It seemed scandalous to this group that Miss Folinsbee, who was now recognized as Canada's leading literary figure, should have no discoverable reading public. In the end they met to discuss the problem and devise some way of taking action about it.

"I feel very strongly that if Miss Folinsbee's work were given the right publicity it would get the public recognition it deserves," declared the leader, a Mrs. Mabel Pearl Brewster. "I would be in favor of submitting her name as a candidate for the Governor-General's medal."

"In what department would you suggest?" a member of the Committee inquired. "Prose, Poetry, Humor, History or Creative Non-Fiction?"

Mrs. Brewster looked a little perplexed. "I must confess that I have never read anything that Miss Folinsbee has written," she said. "The Public Library say they have none of her work on their shelves and I have been unable to find the publisher who handles her work."

She glanced inquiringly about the group. One by one they admitted shamefacedly that they had never read anything written by Miss Folinsbee.

"In that case," said Mrs. Brewster, "it is obvious that we must first get in touch with Miss Folinsbee and try to discover, if possible without letting her know that we are unacquainted with her work, who her publisher is. Would the Committee be in favor of visiting Miss Folinsbee, say next Wednesday afternoon?"

THE meeting was arranged and the following Wednesday the Committee appeared on Miss Folinsbee's doorstep.

Miss Folinsbee came forward with a springy step to meet her guests. She gave them a warm handclasp. Her eyes were blue and straight. In fact everything was exactly as the interviewer had reported it. Dante and Beatrice lay curled happily together on the hearth-rug. There was a plate-rail, ranged with white plates with blue rims.

Mrs. Brewster explained the reason for their visit. "We feel very strongly that your work has been shamefacedly neglected by the general public," she declared, "and that it would undoubtedly get wider recognition if it were drawn to the attention of the Governor-General's Award Committee. Our chief difficulty is that we have been unable to locate your publisher."

Miss Folinsbee was silent a moment. Then she said, "Unfortunately I have no publisher."

"No publisher!" cried Mrs. Brewster.

"Put it this way," Miss Folinsbee said, "I have been unable to find a publisher willing to undertake the risks of work so far from the beaten commercial track as my own."

The Committee stared at each other in dismay. What was to be done about an established Canadian author who had never published a book? Miss Folinsbee placidly poured tea.

"The cup that cheers," she said, passing a cup to Mrs. Brewster.

Mrs. Brewster was not visibly cheered. "But if you have never actually published anything—," she began.

"Of course I have published something," Miss Folinsbee said, and going to her desk she took out a thick scrapbook which she handed to Mrs. Brewster. "My letters to the Press," she said. "It should be a simple matter to publish them in book form."

"All of them?" asked Mrs. Brewster.

"All of them," Miss Folinsbee said firmly.

"But a number of these have been written by Mildred Mapes Button and by Henry Parker Parkman," cried Mrs. Brewster. "Surely your artist's integrity wouldn't permit you to publish work not actually written by yourself."

For a moment caution struggled with author's pride in Miss Folinsbee's straight blue eyes. Pride triumphed in the end.

"But they *were* written by myself," she said, "all of them. I am Mildred Mapes Button. I am also Henry Parker Parkman."

There was little for the Committee to say after that. Shortly afterwards they were in Mrs. Brewster's car, headed back to the city with Mrs. Brewster at the wheel.

"But we should do *something* about an award," one of the Committee said desperately. "Do you think the Governor-General's Award Committee would be willing to confer an award for, say, Non-Creative Non-Fiction?"

Mrs. Brewster shook her head. "I doubt very much if they would consider it," she said.

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Need Civilian Defence Against Atom Attack

By WALLACE GOFORTH

It is very unlikely that any country wishing to attack the "free world" could accumulate more than 500 atomic bombs in the next 15 years, so great are the difficulties of making them and so scarce the materials. Not more than half a dozen of the most important targets in the free world are in Canada, and we have some time, perhaps 10 or 15 years, in which to take precautions. We should adapt our Armed Forces to the danger, develop new air raid precautions, introduce municipal building by-laws that would reduce possible havoc, and keep our present scientific initiative and technological supremacy.

Col. Wallace Goforth, O.B.E., whose article on other new weapons appeared in a recent issue, was during the war in charge of planning the types and amounts of weapons used by the Canadian Army.

WE KNOW enough about the power and the limitations of atomic bombs to have a pretty good idea of how they might be used against us, and from this we can work out ways and means of protecting ourselves from at least some of their disastrous effects. Let us picture, to begin with, the circumstances in which atomic bombs might next be employed.

Let us say that 1962 is our zero year, by which time a great power, seeking the conquest of the world, has accumulated 500 or more of these A-bombs. Such a hypothetical power, let us call it "Belgravia", plans a devastating aerial attack. Incidentally, it may be taken as extremely unlikely that any power other than the United States would have as many as 500 A-bombs by 1962 because of the scarcity of the necessary materials and the difficulty of making the bombs.

Obviously Canada is only one of several countries which Belgravia wishes to subdue. In the 100 most vital targets of the free world, Canada would not have more than six or seven at the most.

The Belgravian General Staff then has to decide whether to:

1. send its whole 500 A-bombs in a single wave against the top 500 targets of the Free World;

2. *or* to concentrate on the 100 most vital targets, allowing for a percentage of interceptions, and risk everything on destroying these alone;

3. *or* to hold back a reserve of 400 A-bombs (plus or minus), to see how well the first wave of 100 attain their objective; then regroup its atomic reserves for later attacks on the remainder, including those left unscathed in the first priority group;

4. *or* to withhold atomic bombs from secondary targets altogether and try to deal with these through pattern high explosive bombing, by large fleets of super-bombers, during later stages of the campaign; thus holding some 400-A-bombs in reserve against later contingencies.

One of the youth associations in Germany superseded by Hitler Youth was the Y.M.C.A. This movement is now rapidly regaining members in the British zone. Above group under the "Y" banner is at Bad Salzuflen.

Difficult Decision

The Belgravian General Staff know well that any failure of the first phase of their attack means swift and terrible retaliation against their own cities and industries. It is not an easy decision which they have to make. They know, as we do, from openly published reports, that Germany absorbed some 2,500,000 tons of high explosive and incendiary bombs before yielding. They know too that, on any basis of comparison, this means that Germany absorbed the equivalent of 500 to 1,000 atomic bombs before her military and political power finally collapsed.

From this we can see that we in Canada are very unlikely indeed to have a large number of atomic bombs dropped on us. On the other hand that in no way lessens the disastrous effects which the bombs might have on those targets, and we must do what we can to protect ourselves. Luckily we have a little time in which to take the needed precautions, but we should not waste that time.

Another World War, in which the atomic bomb might be used against this continent, is *not* imminent. It is not a matter of two or three years. It is better than a 100:1 chance against our being attacked before 1957. The greatest period of danger is from 1961 onward. In other words, we have time to do something about it. If we fail to do what is needed, it will be our own fault, and the cost of such failure will be greater than we now dream.

We must distinguish carefully in our thinking between a great war, spearheaded and dominated by the new weapons, which is not practically possible within ten years, and an earlier conflict, which may conceivably develop at any future date from the pressures and counter-pressures of the great powers, in their present uneasy zones of contact. While the latter possibility does not demand any urgent or immediate measures of local defence on this continent, it does seriously condition the shorter range plans and organization of our Armed Forces. It may well happen that a premature outbreak of war in Europe, or in the Near, Middle or Far East, would receive our prompt support, with conventional forces and armament in our own vital interests.

Dual Objective

If, sometimes, we are tempted to feel that the defence policy of Canada appears to be hesitant and inconsistent, it is only because the problem of defence is not a single but a dual one in which the essential plans, for the near and for the farther future, are radically different. While this dual objective presents a complicated problem, there is no need for the one to conflict with the other. All that we require is a proper sense of perspective and timing.

What, then, should we do to protect ourselves from the worst effects of an atomic attack, realizing that it is not an immediate danger, that there is no reason for panic or haste, but that such a disaster is almost certain to come within the next 20 years if we fail to achieve a workable basis of international peace, and if we also fail to take reasonable, necessary and non-provocative measures of self-defence?

These things we can do and urge our federal, provincial and municipal authorities to undertake and to carry out:

1. Retain a small but superbly trained, officered and equipped Defence Force, proportioned to meet the realistic needs of the future, and combined into a single fighting organization, in so far as this is feasible, without destroying the specialized skills of each arm and Service.

2. As the danger period looms closer, develop this small Permanent Force, and its Reserve components, so that they can fulfil their proper role of prompt and effective early warning, interception, and close tactical defence of our main cities and vital targets. To secure a proper defence in depth, we will need to distribute our early warning and first line interception units far into the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions.

3. Revise our municipal building by-laws and regulations, first to discourage further concentration of structures in the lethal centres of our great cities; secondly to encourage reinforced concrete structures, wherever possible, when buildings do have to be located in the central zones; and also to carry out a planned relocation of fire and police stations, hospitals and other essential services so that these can function effectively in an emergency.

4. At some time within the next five years we will also need to revive, on a new and far more complete and efficient basis, the Air Raid Precautions service which we started to develop during the recent war. Such a service will need to work out the details of planned evacuation of non-essential population at very short notice, to build and operate reinforced concrete shelters, and to recruit reserve units of volunteer nurses, fire fighters and other special services.

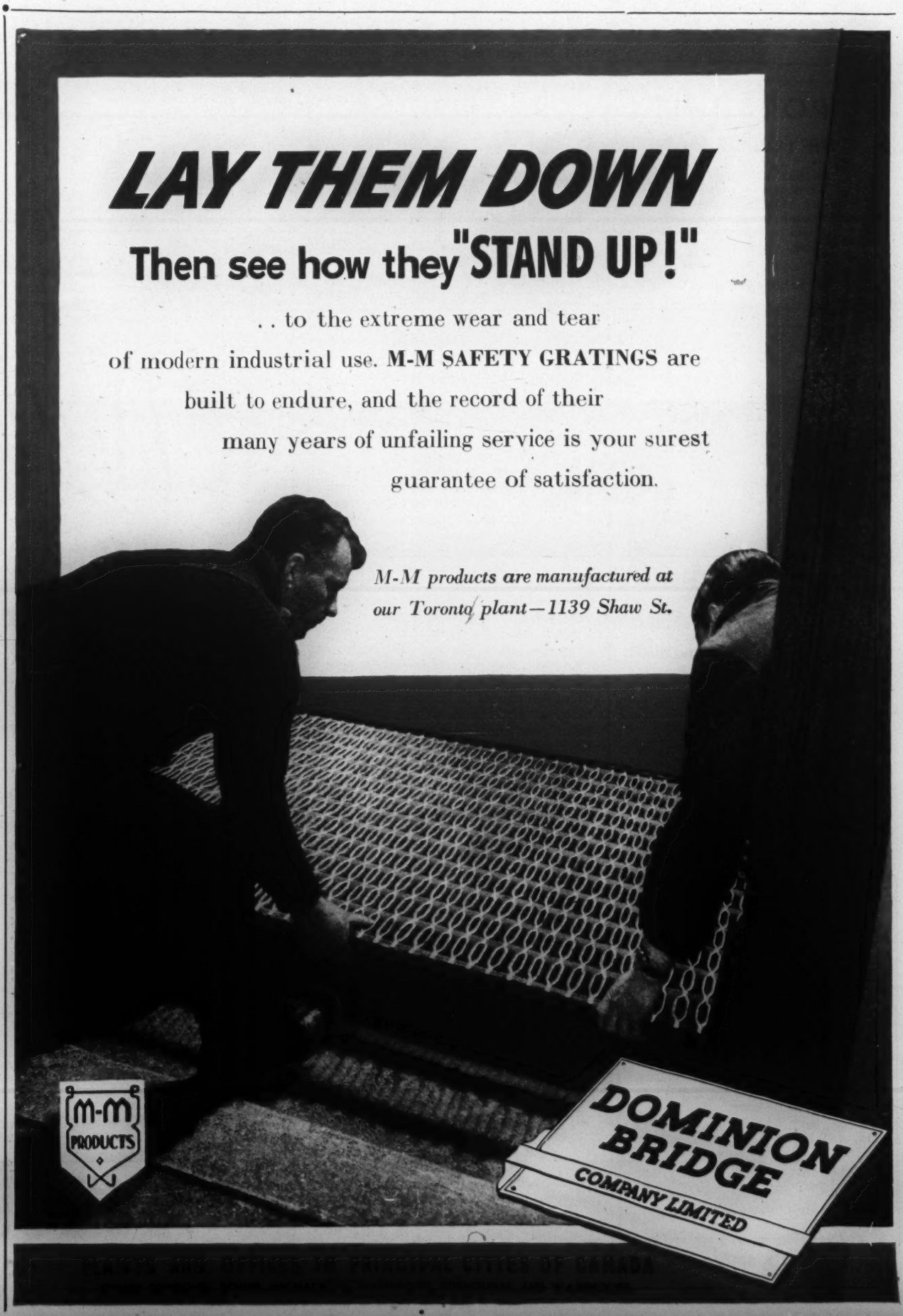
Keep Technical Initiative

5. Finally, and most vital of all, it is absolutely essential,—it is indeed a matter of life and death,—that we retain and consolidate our present scientific initiative and technological supremacy. When I say "we," I refer to all contributing powers in any group which prefers freedom and peace to conquest, expansion and war. I naturally include with Canada, the United States and Britain.

Without this technical initiative, tenaciously held on all of the moving frontiers of science, we may indeed be lost or enslaved, within the next generation. So long, however, as we may hold this technical initiative, just so long will we be able to defend ourselves against any form and scale of attack which may be hurled against us. The longer we retain this technical initiative and leadership, the nearer we will come to a better, more prosperous, and more socially just world, in which the risks of war may be expected to recede.

In conclusion, I should like to emphasize that our natural and proper interest in the military aspects of defence should not prevent us from realizing the importance of promoting peace for its own sake. The surest and best defence against a terrible scientific war in the future is for us to persist, with patience and goodwill, in seeking a firm foundation for amity among all nations. So long as we have hundreds of millions of fellow human beings who are slowly starving, who are underclothed, unsheltered and homeless, who are diseased, ignorant, and desperate, then we have the dragon's teeth from which wars grow.

If we can do our share in restoring the broken channels of world trade, in rebuilding the desolate places of the earth, in bringing some measure of our own wealth, health, ordered freedom and relative plenty to those nations who know only the grinding load of suffering and poverty, then indeed we may avert the awful dangers of the future.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THE WORLD TODAY

Scaling Down the Marshall Plan; Canada and Pan-American Bid

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

ALL the way from Northern Ontario to Northern Germany this torrid summer has left the burned stumps of forest fires. The hopes of the world of two and three years ago present a sombrely similar picture of the gaunt skeletons of the plans for agreed peace settlements and an understanding between the Western world and the Soviets, of revived world trade and stabilized currencies, of a new system of international law policed by a world peace force, and of international agreements for air travel over the globe and for control of atomic power.

Yet as in the burned-over forests a season after the fire one can find signs of new growth among the scarred skeletons of the international jungle. A seedling known as the Marshall Plan has shown rapid growth this summer, and other seedlings tagged Reform of the United Nations, and Maturity of the U.S.A. are beginning to push up.

This "second growth" will not repair the loss of the original big timber. It will take a long time to mature. But as in nature, it will be more profitable to care for the new growth than to keep looking at the great, blackened stumps of might-have-been.

The Marshall Plan is going to go through, in spite of the lack of consultation in its planning at the European and American ends, in spite of the Republican economy drive so ably urged by Senator Taft, in spite of the uncertain temper of the American politicians in election year and the generally self-centred attitude of the American people, contemplating the highest level of prosperity in their, or any other people's history.

Plan Will Go Through

It is going to go through because of the growing world responsibility of an influential minority in the United States, and because Congress is going to be so scared by the world-wide chain reaction threatened by the current British economic crisis, the coming French and Italian crises, the stagnation of two former big world producers and traders, Germany and Japan, and the consequent increase in the world-wide Communist menace. It may be spurred by intensified political challenges from the Soviets in Greece, Iran, China and the United Nations.

It is true that even all of these influences acting together may not suffice to put the Marshall Plan through on the scale judged necessary by the European experts meeting in Paris or by impartial American experts studying the problem. In spite of the object lesson presented so forcibly by the British economic crisis, confirming Keynes' contention that the American loan was not quite big enough to do the job properly, State Department officials have felt it necessary to rush over to Paris during the past week to advise the conferees to scale down their estimates sharply to what is considered politically practicable to place before Congress.

Also, Marshall Plan aid is going to come dangerously late. Europe is going to have to go through its harshest winter since the war, with the possibility of serious political consequences, before the new American aid can reach full flow.

Undoubtedly there is a danger that the aid will come too little and too late. Some commentators see a further danger in the reaction of disappointment in Europe should the original offer also be found to have been "too loud"—that is, the realization fall far behind what they took to have been the original, generous proposal.

Give Time to Recuperate

Yet I think that even if the Marshall Plan aid is scaled down to no more than two-thirds of the amount which the Paris experts considered desirable it will achieve its main objective of maintaining free governments in Western Europe during the critical postwar period.

That will give the natural recuperative processes of society and of individual life time to come into play. Particularly if the American aid for the first two years is substantial, it will give time for agriculture to be restored, herds to be rebuilt and homes repaired. If these main bases of life can be reassured, distraught minds will gradually return to normal.

I doubt if Europeans really expect much more than this. Their mood is one of how to survive and any help is going to be a big help. Over half of the aid estimated as necessary by the Paris experts was in food, and they and their peoples certainly understand that it is impossible for the United States to go on feeding them indefinitely.

Thus the best solution for Europe is very unlikely to be achieved. Lacking the utterly compelling atmosphere of wartime, with its freedom for executive action and the unquestioning expenditure of vast sums, only half solutions will be found. There are too many difficult problems involved which will prove to be sticky in public discussion in the press and parliaments of the many countries concerned.

The Americans, while shaping their whole postwar policy of the British Loan, the International Monetary Fund for currency stabilization, the World Bank, the Export and Import Bank, and the International Trade Organization, towards the freeing of world trade on something like the pre-1914 pattern, still find it politically impractical to lower their own high barriers to imports.

The British, in their present straits, will find it less practicable than ever to abandon their system of imperial and dominion preferences to enter into full customs union with Western Europe. And the difficulties which the Western European countries in turn, will find in forming such a customs union have only been mildly foreshadowed in the current negotiations of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg to form the customs union "Benelux".

All of these countries have industries which have been built up under decades of tariff protection, and sound money countries such as Holland and Sweden are reluctant to make their currencies convertible with such inflated monies as the French franc and the Italian lira.

There are, further, two very great problems which are entangled in the political rivalry of the Western and Soviet blocs: the place which German industry is to fill in European reconstruction and the exchange of Western European manufactures for the cheap food of Eastern Europe.

The high prices which Europe will have to pay for American food and machinery, prices which may be forced up still higher by competition of the booming domestic demand with European requirements, present one of the biggest difficulties in the Marshall Plan, as it proved to be a powerful factor in defeating the purposes of the British Loan.

Finally, there is an argument which is very real to many Americans and of which much more will be heard: whether American policy, based on fostering free enterprise, should "subsidize Socialist experiments" in Britain and elsewhere. As it happens, a growing amount of British self-criticism of Socialism and bureaucratic stifling of initiative can be quoted by these Americans to confirm their position.

Take the British coal production, for example. When everything is said about war-weariness, thin seams and long-worked British pits, can there be any real reason why as much coal cannot be dug in 1947 as was dug, say, in 1930—not exactly a year of cheery prosperity? In that year 244 million tons were mined and over 50 millions exported. There is great doubt whether this year's goal of a bare 200 million tons will be achieved.

That very able New York *Times* correspondent, James Reston, of Scottish extraction and always

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understanding of British difficulties, reported a few days ago from South Wales that the attitude of the miners towards the coal problem was very different from the urgent views held in London, Paris or Washington. When times were good, say these miners, the gentlemen in London were only interested in their pounds sterling and when times were bad and the miner was flat on his back, they were indifferent to his plight.

The fact that "London" has now become his own Labor Government, and has taken over the mines in his own name, does not appear to have had much effect on the traditional thinking of the Welsh miner, fixed in a bitter mold by the Depression—or on the thousands of Yorkshire miners on strike at the moment against a decision of "their" own Coal Board.

It would be too far-fetched to argue that the British miners were openly sabotaging national recovery, under the influence of a Communist leadership. The coal problem proved a knotty one even during a war which called on both the miners' patriotism to their own land and any possible devotion they may have felt towards a Russian "ally."

But it just happens that the secretary-general of the Miners' Federation, Arthur Horner, is one of the best-known British Communist leaders. As a Communist, he simply cannot be interested in helping to win a victory which would mean so much in sustaining anti-Communist regimes in Britain and Europe.

For, as has been remarked by one high British personage recently, if Britain could only resume her pre-war export level of 30 million tons of coal a year to the Continent, there would be no need for a Marshall Plan. Coal is the energy source needed everywhere in Europe to make the wheels of industry hum at full production. Under the Marshall Plan, it will have to be brought from the United States—John Lewis permitting—at $20 a ton, to the tune of over half a billion dollars worth per year.

Timetable Now a Concern

The actual beginning of such aid under the Marshall Plan still seems to be as far away as next spring. The timetable is shaping up in this way. The European conference of experts at Paris should have its report ready within a week or so. But the American committee sitting in New York under Harriman, to study the United States' capacity to give aid, is not expected to report until late October. And the special Congressional committee of 18 to study European needs on the spot has just arrived in Britain.

Congressional hearings on the question may begin sometime in October, but are likely to be prolonged and exhaustive. It scarcely seems, therefore, that the question can be prepared under this procedure for consideration by Congress at a special session this year, unless further developments combine to give this huge project something of the urgency which pushed through the Greek and Turkish credits last March.

That means a wait until the regular session beginning in January, and a further wait through debate, setting up of the control agency, appropriation of the funds—often delayed—and purchase and shipment of the food, coal and machinery.

The latest conference of the Pan-American Union in Brazil was fairly obviously called the "Inter-American Peace Conference" to encourage Canadian participation in their new defensive pact. It cannot be said that the Canadian response has been very lively, and I've been mulling over why this should be.

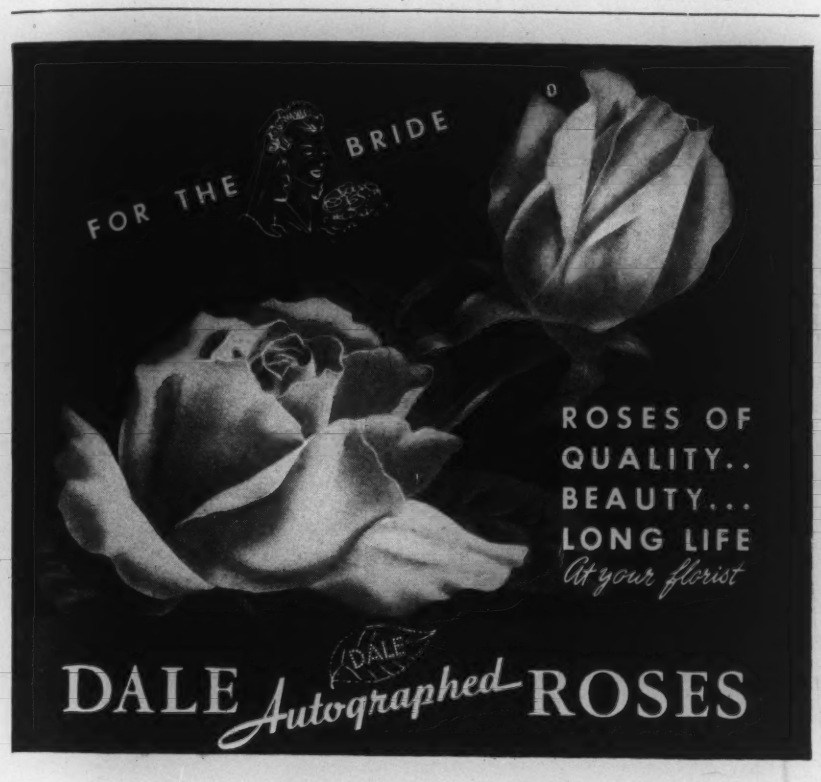
The Gallup Poll has one answer. It found out last spring that 72 per cent of Canadians didn't know what the Pan-American Union was, and only 19 per cent understood it correctly.

Canadian and Latin Pact

Canadians, therefore, have not felt any vital interest in learning about, or joining, the Pan-American Union. In two world wars they have decided that they could defend themselves best by helping to sustain Britain and working closely with the United States. If there were to be a Third World War, they assume that the United States would be the backbone of the democratic side, and with her they have a tight defensive arrangement.

No common interest or camaraderie of arms has developed between Canadians and Latin Americans, because, to put it bluntly, the Latin Americans have not participated in the two world wars, except for a single Brazilian division and a single air squadron sent to Italy in the recent conflict. Putting the thing on rock bottom level, Canadians, if they came down to discussing the thing seriously, would probably find that they are not ready yet to engage themselves to defend Argentina or Chile, Venezuela or Peru, when these nations have never shown any disposition to come to our aid, or much ability to do so.

If it is security we are seeking, we will still find more assurance in association with the United States and Britain directly, and with all other peace-loving peoples in the United Nations. But we are good joiners. We want to be friends with people. And if circumstances arose in which the British would have no cause to believe that we were "deserting" them in their difficulties, and if the Americans pressed us hard, we would probably be willing to join in economic and cultural association with the Latin American nations.



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MARITIMES LETTER

Scottish Visitors to Gaelic Mod Find Cape Breton Like Home

By ERNEST BUCKLER

Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

"From the lone sheiling of the misty island
Mountains divide us and the waste of seas.
Yet still the blood is strong, the heart is Highland
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides."

AND don't ask a Cape Bretoner what a "sheiling" is (between you and me, it's a thatch-roofed shepherd's cottage), or he'll wonder if some benighted cluck won't be asking next how to pronounce "Mod" (Psssst . . . it's "mode").

The annual Gaelic Mod, festival of Celtic culture, was held recently at Ste. Anns near the celebrated Cabot Trail. Some 3,000 descendants of the Scottish immigrants who at the turn of the 19th century found this part of "New Scotland", with its misty hills and burnished-blue burns so nostalgic of home that they went no further, gathered to the accompaniment of more reels and hornpipes than you could shake a sporran at. Previous Highland games at Antigonish had laid chief stress on the shot-put and hammer throw, but at Ste. Anns the emphasis was on sword dances, old milling songs, and strathspeys. Tapping her foot at the wild gay music was the most honored guest, Mrs. Flora MacLeod, the MacLeod of MacLeods, 28th chieftain of her clan, who flew to Cape Breton from Dunvegan Castle on the Isle of Skye. Premier Macdonald of Clan Ranald was also present.

I won't attempt any inventory of plaids represented, because the misplacement of a tartan check by an un-Mac is tantamount to confusing the Irishman's shamrock with chickweed. It is also impossible for the uninitiate lunk to describe the skirl of bagpipes (although the native Gaelic, with its somewhat parallel phonetics, probably has a word for it). But I *can* speak for the warming infectious spirit of the whole affair. Somehow *this* kind of clannish tie between the old world and the new, sentimental if you like and outmoded in an atomic age, seems a finer and stauncher catalysis than all the shotgun trade treaties and functional birthday exchanges of armored cars the totalitarian states can put together.

St. Andrews: Clam-Bake

Other jamborees have included the colossal "Old Home Week" at Charlottetown, which again featured the finest exhibition facilities and racing programs in Eastern Canada. To say nothing of "mirth-provoking", "death-defying" and "pyrotechnical" spectacles in plethora. "Old Home Week" at St. Andrews, N.B., found the somewhat quieter nostalgia of the clam-bake such a drawing card that it was extended to a month. Not that attendance at such functions was limited to the home-sick prodigal. Visitors from as far away as California arranged their holidays to include them. Growing American interest in the Maritimes was also instanced by the recent tour of the "Know Mississippi Better" train, in a mutual exchange of "tell me about yourself".

This year we've learned not to hide our "sights" under a bushel. Tourist Bureaus have sprung up where there was only ignorance, even on our own part, before. Now when a stranger asks about such geographical paradoxes as the Magnetic Hill in N.B., the famous contour which makes an upgrade look like a downgrade (and, incidentally, erosion experts tell us that if we don't stop plowing our hills the wrong way we'll have no hills from any perspective), or the Underground Lake, or the Reversing Falls, we can tell him right where to turn off.

N.B. will soon have a 75-acre National Park to entertain visitors in, with hotels, golf courses, bridle paths, etc. on the magnificent spot where the rugged cliffs of Albert County meet the long Fundy beaches. P.E.I., the only province without one, would like a Museum for a showpiece. "Green Gables" has been suggested as a site—although it is questionable if Mrs. Montgomery's "Haunted Wood" or "Lover's Lane" still hold appeal for the traveller with the walkie-talkie and the portable Hemingway.

Halifax: Puzzlers

Two questions remain puzzlers, however. "Where are the Indians?" (we still get that one) and the even more frequent "Where can I get a glass of beer?" The Halifax City Council has become so irritated parrying this latter query that it has asked the Provincial Government to stop shilly-shallying about implementation of the 16-months old plebiscite which said "yes" to taverns.

For anything *but* beer, tourists could be directed to the famous "needle to anchor" shop of E. Bert Batson; but Mr. Batson was such a teetotalitarian that he refused to handle even empties. And while we're on the subject, police in technically dry P.E.I. were not fooled by the label on several cases of illicit booze. The label said, with literal inexactitude albeit a certain accuracy of vernacular, "Dynamite".

Perhaps the best deserved and most appreciated outings of all were made possible for bedridden war casualties by the tour of the Walter Callow bus—a conveyance with specially built ramp and double rear doors, so that 10 wheelchairs may be rolled inside and clamped securely in place. Some of the veterans had not left hospital in 20 months, because the fuss of getting in and out of an ordinary ambulance was more than the trip was worth. The Canadian Red Cross has done all in its power to provide recreational facilities and occupational therapy for these men, but that still leaves a lot of things that weaving a basket cannot make up for. I wonder how often we think of that anymore. Our consciences should squirm when we reflect that Mr. Callow, whose efforts in money-raising were solely responsible for this particular bus, is himself a veteran aviator, both paralyzed and blind since World War I.

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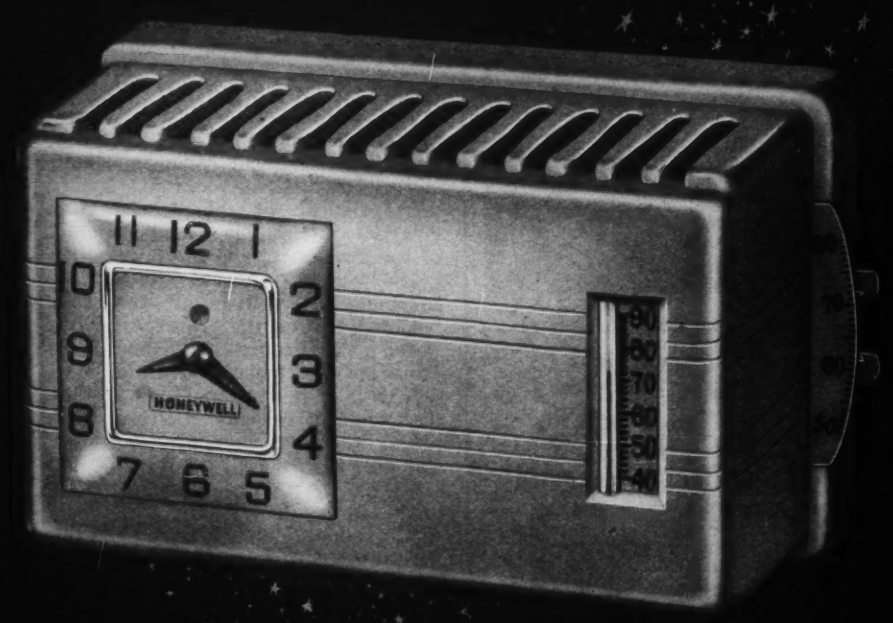

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passenger ever carried by the C.P.R. was the Vancouver-Halifax itinerant which required three freight cars to stretch its 128-ft. length on. No horizontal hobo that, but the ramrod-straight Douglas Fir flag mast which the C.P.R. president donated to Halifax City Hall. It was handled as carefully as an egg-shell, especially during the tricky transfer to scow across the Bay.

It rested overnight at Kentville before winding up the last lap of its journey attached to an express; but Mayor Gladys Porter refused to pose alongside, because "that would be stealing Mayor O'Hearn's thunder." "He seems to have 'it' when he deals with railways", she said. Mayor O'Hearn's own comment: "I've never seen a piece of wood get so much publicity. It's better than a piece of gold."

St. John: Windfall

By Mrs. Porter's reference (although it could hardly have been "the piece of gold" Mr. O'Hearn had in mind) she meant the $300,000 lump sum, and $65,000 annually for the next five years, which Halifax recently won from the C.N.R. in lieu of back taxes. St. John got $150,000, and $28,000 annually. There were no reports of anything but restrained enthusiasm over the windfall in St. John, but Mayor O'Hearn had his cheque translated immediately into cold cash and posed for photographers with thousand dollar bills protruding everywhere but between his teeth.

Immediately after *that* he announced two days of seclusion "to prepare a plan of attack on other tax-free government departments". Thereby qualifying as the only local mayor who could find two days to spare for any reason, from crowning Natal Day "Queens", passing out laurels at Regatta tub-races, or blowing an official whistle to set off the exuberant summer shenanigans which seem to affect even a sober people like us the minute they get near a drop of open water.

More serious caucuses have been held in P.E.I. where Liberals and Prog.-Cons. have been picking standard-bearers for the next election. (Present strength in the Legislature: Liberals 20, Prog.-Cons. 10.) Conservative candidates have been chosen for all ridings, but so far the Liberals have selected only two. And those without consultation with Premier Jones, who says he "doesn't understand what they were in such a hurry about, this time next year would have been time enough." If that remark is to be taken seriously, it will be the first time since Confederation that a P.E.I. Government has sacrificed the value of a surprise attack, to function for its maximum possible period. Opposition is claiming, with a combination of confidence and the inevitable metaphor, that there is a "rift within the lute." Perhaps they should take heed that, apart from any consideration of relative party merit, the Liberals do seem to have a phenomenally expert repair shop for emergency lute-rifts.

An estimated 1,125,000 barrels of N.S. apples are now without definite market. Many people feel that the British should receive their allotment, however, whether they can pay for it or not. An apple for the teacher doesn't seem too much when we recall those years she protected the schoolroom of anything worth learning, with her own body.

P.E.I.: Irish Moss

Irish Moss, the small seaweed which was allowed to rot on the shores of P.E.I. before the war, is now marketed in the amount of 2,000,000 lbs. annually and to the tune of $225,000. Ingratiating as all things previously ignored, it has found its way into drugs, soaps, chocolate milk, 200 other things, and cosmetics too. ("Try the new shade of Amour Dulce, with all the exotic mystery of the sea . . . ")

A recent storm did $100,000 farm damage in N.B.; but lumbermen were thankful that only 300 of the 40,000 cords of pulpwood escaped down the drive. Even that, though, seems like a lot of pulp over the boom.

The destroyer *"Nootka"* made a 350-mile mercy trip from Halifax recently, expressly to carry plasma and surgeons for emergency treatment of an immigrant, ill on an inbound liner. Wouldn't the totalitarians think we were silly to turn out the Navy to save a single life? Why, one life would hardly show at all in a statistic of the Order of the Supreme Agglutination of Comrades.

The mobile X-ray unit in N.B. is now testing upwards of 600 patients a day. Many unsuspected cases have been discovered, and there is appeal for greater support in T.B. seal contributions; so that the facilities of this weapon against disease may be available to everyone, everywhere in the province. The old thought comes, of course, if all the money for all the other weapons in all the world . . .

Out to Lunch

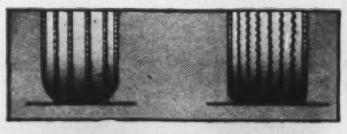
The International Yacht Race was won by the Miami ketch, "Ticonderoga", in a time of 50 hrs.—2 of which were lost looking for the Sambro lightship which wasn't there. It was in Halifax harbor, refuelling, and got the sort of newspaper denunciation for its absence which I believe is known as "round". ("Wouldn't you know, the *minute* I stepped out. . . ?")

N.B. will ship 320,000 crates of seed potatoes to Argentina this year. They can't say she hasn't got an "eye" for the market. And speaking of figures (or should it have come under the contour section?) Miss Phyllis Wakeley of Halifax has been chosen "Raving Beauty of the Maritimes."

Packs of wild dogs have been waging guerilla warfare on livestock and, occasionally, persons, outside Halifax. A parrot turned up recently on King St. in St. John, held a long soliloquy with itself, and then, without a word of explanation to anyone *else*, disappeared into the falling dusk. And "Princess", mascot pony and official member (wound-stripes, hoof-signature, and all) of the 8th Princess Louise Hussards who brought her all the way from Italy, interpreted so broadly her granted right "to roam in all flower beds of Kings County" as to browse delicately on a bouquet about to be presented to Viscountess Alexander.

Close harmony characterized the whole proceeding when Mr. Harold Staab was entertained recently at the Fredericton chapter of his organization. Mr. Staab is Governor of the Northeastern District of the Society for Preservation and Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America.

NEVER BEFORE HAS THERE BEEN A TIRE LIKE THIS



Older tread designs are curved—only part of the tread is in contact with the road. This design limits the gripping power of your tires.

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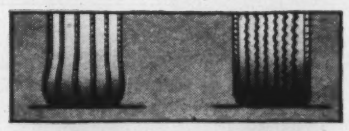
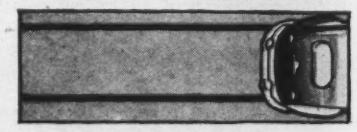
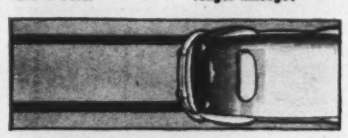


Older tread design under a normal load of five average people. Note the sidewall flexing . . . which causes friction heat, sidewall-breaks and blow-outs.

NEW B. F. Goodrich tire under a similar load. The FLAT tread and stronger sidewalls greatly reduce flexing . . . give you *greater safety and longer mileage!*



Older tread design with limited road contact width.



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Look at the newly-engineered, mighty-muscled tire body. It's made 35% stronger! New, stronger cords—and more of them—give it extra stamina. The brand-new shape and design further reduce road flexing. Result—cooler running, longer mileage, and greater safety.

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7-27

B.F.Goodrich TIRES

MUSIC AND THEATRE

"Ex" Music Suits Razzle Dazzle, Sometimes Can Stand by Itself

By JOHN H. YOCOM

FAIRGROUND music, no matter how good, has a hard time registering. Even Serge Koussevitzky and his precious Boston Symphony Orchestra, the experts in outdoor performance that visitors to the Berkshire Music Centre found so inspiring last month (S.N., Aug. 23), would probably rate a mere .20 effectiveness playing in a fairground band shell. The setting has too many attractions and distractions; one's attention has so many calls upon it that music receives casual notice. Nevertheless, music this year at the renewed Canadian National Exhibition, while setting no new standards in the art itself, was an important component of the fair, adding to the gay mood.

One phase of the music program well apart from the fair's razzle dazzle was the series of music competitions run off daily in the dreary Music Amphitheatre. Youngsters sought cash prizes and medals, long and nationally regarded as marks of distinction, by competing in piano, vocal and string contests. (Fifteen-year-old Steve Staryk, Toronto, won a $500 violin scholarship. Karl du Plessis, Ottawa, in a photo-finish won the C.N.E.'s $500 piano scholarship.)

On Music Day three other types of contests, which for decades have given red-ribbon grabbers nationally-envied fillips, were conducted—bands, old time fiddlers and Highland dancing. In seven classifications 28 bands competed for cash prizes and other awards. Conductor Martin Boundy easily led his London Tech Concert Band to first place ($400 and the President's Trophy) in Section I and performed a similar feat in the juvenile bands section when the London Police Boys' Club Band took the first prize of $225.

With no rest between bouts, old time fiddlers, sorted into three groups by ages between 50 and 75 and over and shamelessly snubbing vibrato, squeaked their way through the morning of Music Day, while on another platform Canadian boys and girls with or without Scottish names did Sword Dances and Highland Flings and a tireless piper, who really was a Scot, puffed an accompanying skirl.

The main reminder that Music Day was just that was the park-wide system of troubadour programs. Forty-two groups of performers, composed of vocal groups, dancers and stringed instrumentalists in gay costumes, strolled through the grounds singing and dancing. Stands, each with a piano, had been erected at two dozen strategic spots around the park for the troubadours.

Another Ex feature, unannounced but still eminently successful, was the more-than-operatic-in-convincingness singing of Edward Johnson, General Manager of the New York Metropolitan and Chairman of the Board of Toronto's Royal Conservatory, at the directors' Music Day luncheon. Selection: "O What a Beautiful Mornin'."

Modern Concert Band

The U.S. Navy Band of 82 pieces played in the band shell throughout the Ex to carry the burden of musical entertainment, featuring marches, classics (Bach, Schubert), popular (Kern, Gershwin, Romberg) and good soloists. It was directed by Lt. Commander Charles Brendler. But Canadian outfits did good concert work too—Queen's York Rangers, R.C.A.S.C., Queen's Own Rifles, 48th Highlanders, G.G.H.G.'s, Toronto Symphony Band — in programs of variety and orchestra-like quality unknown a decade ago. The modern concert band has developed no significant repertory exclusively of its own, but it has evolved a characteristic type of program, composed of a mixture of many sorts of music. This mixture has as its fundamental ingredient what may be called the popular classic or standard concert favorite: music like Rossini and Mendelssohn overtures, Wagnerian excerpts, waltzes, a general assortment of 19th century concert pieces, movements from popular symphonies, and selections and potpourris from best-known operas and musical comedies.

But sometimes other Ex features tangled with the musical ones and then all was not sweetness and light. In a letter to the Toronto *Star* one sensitive listener expressed his ire thus:

"The C.N.E., having gone to the expense of securing the services of some of the best bands on this continent, should let nothing mar the pleasure of listening to their music. On Warriors' Day, one could expect to hear Sarasate's 'Gypsy Air,' beautifully played as a violin solo by a member of the U.S. Navy Band, interrupted by planes flying in formation all over the place."

About halfway through the period Ex officials promised to do something about the offending aircraft.

The Toronto *Telegram* thought it had found something more seriously wrong than interrupting planes; that music at the Ex had too many loose ends. It suggested, with, we think, unnecessary alarm that "the C.N.E. needs a musical impresario, a music-loving enthusiast who loves music and musicians with undivided fervor. He may be neither composer, virtuoso performer, musicologist, academician or concert artist—but his 'make-up' must be the sum of all these and 'then some.' He will be responsible for all the music at the Ex. When he 'falls down,' the great listening public will know exactly where to plant its brick-bats of correction. His will be 'some' job—but a splendid one. And music at the Ex. will begin to live."

"Oklahoma!" Shines with Americana

By JOHN H. YOCOM

AMERICANA with unbridled zest and gusto in a tuneful and colorful mounting is probably the best show recipe for a sure-fire hit that Broadway has yet found. Recall such things as "Connecticut Yankee," "Show-Boat," "New Moon." But for an apparently flawless turning-out of the recipe take "Oklahoma!", to which Richard Rodgers (of "Connecticut Yankee," incidentally) has given liberally from his precious gift of melody and song. With Rodgers' individual musical style touching Oscar Hammerstein's book and lyrics "O!" has turned into a pot of fun for audiences and a pot of gold for the producers. Toronto audiences that missed the Theatre Guild's National Company when it played the Royal Alex. last spring crowded the theatre this week to see the Pulitzer prize-winning play, which like Tennyson's brook bids fair to go on forever and which the *New Yorker*, for the Manhattan performances, now lists as "indestructible."

"Oklahoma!" has marked one record after another for enduring popularity. (Rodgers' "Carousel" has been only a shade less popular.) Besides the tried and true ingredient of Americana the show calls for good singing, clever acting (both comedy and drama) and an artistic ballet—all of which make an unbeatable combination as the box office shows.

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3-47

Each to the Other!

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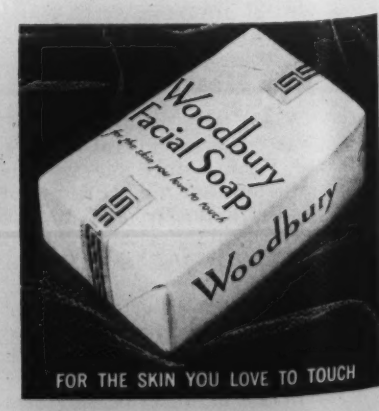

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"O!" has achieved three desirable objects: 1) an excellent musical comedy plot, 2) a well integrated musical score of a high order of excellence, i.e., tuneful and of a pre-swing era, 3) a clean and wholesome story.

The company playing Toronto keeps the pace fast, handles song and dance numbers easily and colorfully. Ridge Bond as Curly is America's-Midwest-Growing-Up personified in looks, singing voice and acting, and Peggy Engel as Laurey skips so blithely through her role that even when her singing lets her down it doesn't let the audience's enthusiasm down one jot. We could list a round dozen things we liked about the music, and another dozen things for their artistry and beautiful conception—the Dream Ballet, for instance—and then another dozen for their humor, like the homespun similes of Will (Orville Sherman) and the "Poor Jud" sequence where a hired man sings at his own make-believe wake, reminiscent of a Charles Addams cartoon, and the gags and pantomime of Ali Hakim (David Morris). But such a list is already known to everyone who has seen or hopes to see "O!" And by someday *everyone* will have seen it, on the stage or in that movie which will be coming. Anyway, it will be lighting up television screens for decades to come! O.K., "Oklahoma!"

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THE FILM PARADE

Celluloid vs. Paper Characters in the Detective Mystery

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

DETECTIVE story writing seems to be almost as exact and rigidly limited an activity as dancing on a two-foot platform at the top of a hundred and twenty foot pole. In both cases any improvisation beyond a circumscribed area is likely to be fatal. The trick is to watch your footwork and keep your audience in continuous expectation of sudden death. Naturally one doesn't look for significance or characterization in a detective story any more than for an interpretation of the dance at the top of the hundred and twenty foot pole. Both are stunts, offering varying degrees of ingenuity in the tightest possible space.

When a detective story reaches the screen, however, it takes on an extra quality, at once human and phantasmal. The story of "Green for Danger," for example, is no worse and probably no better than any detective mystery you might pick up at a drug-store counter with your eyes shut. The motivation is unlikely and the re-enactment of the crime is preposterous—it takes place in an operating theatre, and though the obliging blonde who re-enacts the role of victim gets off with her life, it's no thanks to the foresight of either the medical staff or Scotland Yard. On paper, "Green for Danger" was contrived in plot and arbitrary in action. On the screen, however, with celluloid characters substituting for paper characters, it seems relatively fluent, ingenious and exciting.

The unusual excellence of the acting has of course a great deal to do with it. These days Mr. J. Arthur Rank's players seem to be throwing themselves into their roles as though England's economic salvation depended on the success of their performance. In this case they have expanded their characterizations considerably beyond the limits of the roles, so that the waxworks parts take on gratifying movement and excitement. This is particularly true of Alistair Simms, whose police inspector has an antic and occasionally monstrous quality more suggestive of Conan Doyle's Professor Moriarty than of any respectable official from Scotland Yard. More than anyone else he is responsible for the cinematic unreality which makes the stock unreality of detective mysteries acceptable entertainment.

Thin Man Formula

"Song of the Thin Man" imposes the familiar Thin Man formula on a stock detective mystery, and Myrna Loy and William Powell can hardly be blamed if they add little more than a touch of automatism to their original performances. They are becoming a little painful to watch, like any middle-aging couple who have built up a reputation for youthful high fettle and feel obliged to keep it up in public, even when their natural high spirits have begun to stiffen. Both are such agreeable people that they might still have a future as Mr. and Mrs. Thin Man if someone would only think up some fresh field of enterprise for them, remote from weary night-clubbing in the worst possible company. Their current picture has them back in their familiar setting — a combination night-club and gambling joint with the usual clientele of jaded celebrants, artless thugs and homicide suspects with their diamond-hung ladies. The desperate apathy of the authors is reflected everywhere in the picture, particularly in the dialogue (e.g., William Powell's comment, "No, it could not be Somerset Maugham" when he picks up a razor blade at the scene of the crime). Keenan Wynn as a piccolo player has been added to the cast to brighten things, but apparently no one got round to writing in a part for him so he wanders about with no particular function, looking like a piccolo player in search of an author. Asta seems to be the only one who has added any new tricks to his role; but Asta, though very bright for a dog, isn't quite smart enough to realize that the whole thing is routine stuff and not worth any special exertion.

Screen authors have discovered that it is possible to shrug off their responsibility for a particularly foolish story by kidding it openly right through the picture. In "Slave Girl," for instance, (starring Yvonne de Carlo and George Brent) they introduce a talking camel who contributes raucous asides on the characters and action as the story progresses. This might be an acceptable idea if the camel's commentary were even a shade less witless than the other elements in the picture. Unfortunately it isn't. Story, camel-commentary, and audience-estimation are all about on the same level, which is as low as possible.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE HUCKSTERS. Screen version of Frederic Wakeman's brassy inside story of radio, and fairly diverting, if not particularly revealing. With Clark Gable, Deborah Kerr.

MIRACLE OF 34th STREET. A rather cynical but entertaining piece, which sets out to prove not only that Santa Claus exists but that there is a natural affinity between the Christmas Spirit and retail trade. With Edmund Gwenn, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. Film version of the Dickens novel, directed by David Lean with fine fidelity and imagination. With John Mills, Valerie Hobson.

STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN. A British fantasy involving the rival claims of earth and heaven on the future of a war-time flyer. Though over-weighted with argument it is worth seeing. David Niven, Kim Hunter.

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PARIS LETTER

Parisians Find Luxuries Plentiful but Necessities Are Scarce

By MARGARET DUNCAN

Paris.

ONE of the immediate results of last month's strikes and the subsequent increased wages is the rise in prices which has steadily increased this month. Just a few francs here and there but when added to the existing high prices one cannot help wondering where it will end. I find it difficult to realize that before the war a very good meal could be purchased for about 35 francs whereas now the same meal costs 200 to 250 francs!

The cheapest food in France is bread which makes it the mainstay of the French diet. For about five cents, a pound and a half of bread or three days' ration can be purchased. Thus the recent bread riots are understandable. The amazing thing is that during these periods of flour shortage, I never knew a patisserie, where the most delectable cakes and pastries are sold, to be closed for lack of flour. It is faintly reminiscent of Marie-Antoinette's famous remark about eating cake.

A recent visit to England made French rations appear more surprising for, although England is not a land of plenty, their system of rationing must be the best in the world. Housewives know for a whole month ahead just what to expect in the way of supplies and though not a great deal, they are well-balanced and evenly distributed so that everyone gets his share. Here it is far from well-balanced and is a day-to-day system so that it is impossible to plan ahead and know what to expect. The rations as issued are published in the newspapers and then the search begins, for all shops do not get sufficient supplies to serve all their customers.

All milk, powdered, tinned and fresh, is only for children and the same thing applies to chocolate. The coffee ration is half a pound per month; a pound of sugar and a half pound of butter, which varies from month to month; the cheese also varies from a quarter to half a pound. But thanks to the *Marché Noir* these items can be supplemented if you have the money. Thus coffee becomes 600 francs and butter about 500 a pound. The reason some visitors to Paris return home with glowing reports of the food situation here is that generally they eat in restaurants where there are no evident shortages and so do not see the true facts. Their reports make their hearers sceptical of newspaper reports of food riots etc. Luxuries are not lacking but the necessities are.

A Mass of Charts

Paris is the scene of the international town-planning exposition which is being held at present at the Grand Palais on the banks of the Seine. On entering the building, the scene is faintly reminiscent of the Toronto C.N.E.—perhaps the Automotive Building—but it is soon evident that there the similarity ends. For, although at first glance it seems to be a striking exhibition, one soon realizes that it is a mass of charts, maps and blueprints of no great interest to the man in the street. Very few countries are represented — Belgium, Poland, Switzerland, France and Greece. The last mentioned has the most pitiful exhibit of all—just a few charts and lists of figures which do not fail to arouse sympathy.

Belgium offers the best exhibit for it seems the most concrete and practical and shows plenty of pictures, plans and models. The entrance to her section is dominated by a huge statue of a pregnant woman and at first it seems slightly incongruous but the reason is apparent before very long for, throughout the exhibit, family life is linked to town-planning. Belgium adds the attraction of a model house within her very complete exhibit, which is the last word in inexpensive postwar projects and very attractive—including a bath and refrigerator which I personally found an encouraging promise for the future because of the dearth of both in Paris!

While the exhibition within the Grand Palais itself is rather disappointing the outdoor displays are more inviting, the participating countries have built model homes along the bank of the Seine most picturesquely arranged among the shady trees. But they are all smart exteriors; the interiors are not finished and the attempts, in most cases, at furnishing are pitifully inadequate. One home worthy of note, and a French contribution, is the circular one-floor home; all the rooms are built around the living room which is in the centre. None of the rooms is square or oblong but surprisingly there is no waste space, while the many windows give a sunny bright look of spaciousness to the whole.

After tiring myself out examining everything, I sat down in the outdoor café set up specially with its cool refreshing bar under the trees and, sipping a long, cool drink, reflected on what I had seen. To me the entire exhibition seems an attempt on the part of devastated countries to put up a brave front without the adequate facilities, equipment or money to handle such an exhibition and at a time when everyone knows how little town-planning and building is going forward in Europe. Perhaps it would have been wiser to have postponed such a demonstration until a future date when all could have participated to the best advantage.

Not a Morsel Wasted

There is a well-known American meat-packing firm which boasts that it makes use of every part of the animal and not a morsel is wasted. A very worthy slogan, but here in France, not only is not a morsel wasted but the pig has a special shop all of his own known as a *Charcuterie* and he even has special ration tickets for his own products!

Here nothing but pork products are sold and it is surprising how many there are, from sliced ham and pork chops to bacon and spareribs and pigs' feet, knuckles and heads, right down to patés and sausage and eventually grease. The scraps left over after the ham has been sliced are made into delicious meat rolls and jellied ham and I venture to say that the *Charcuterie* can equal that American boast if not surpass it.

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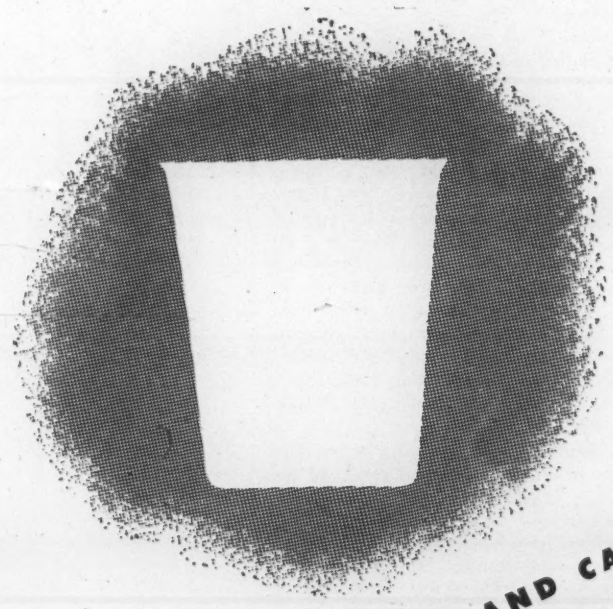
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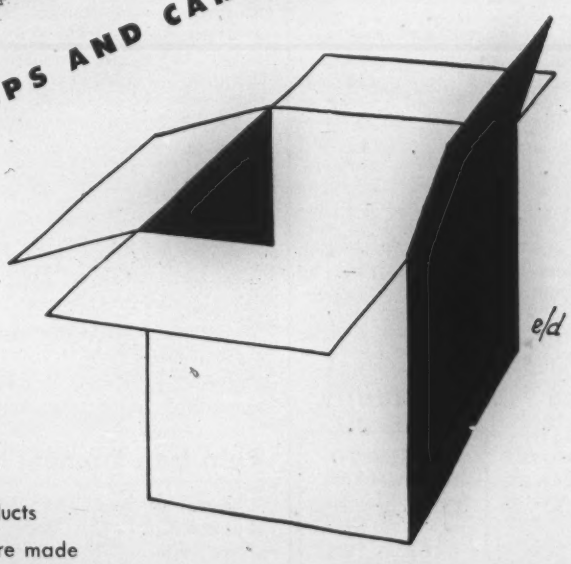
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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Here Is Almost Complete Answer as to Why Toronto Got That Way

THE RISE OF TORONTO—1850-1890 —by D. C. Masters—*University of Toronto Press*—$3.75.

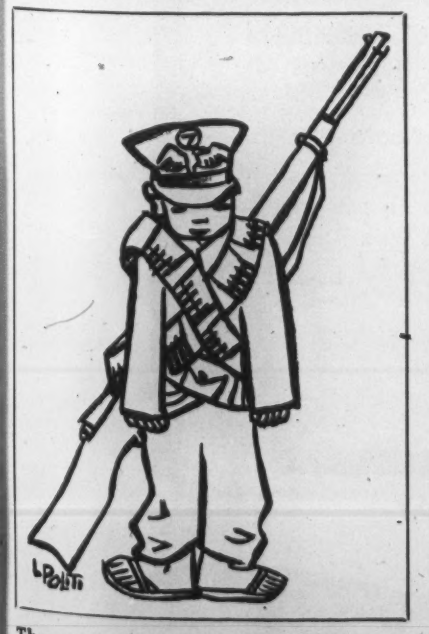
IF THIS book had been written in a style more relaxed, more topical, even perhaps more gleeful, a fine fat sale coast-to-coastwise might have been predicted. All the hundreds of thousands of Canadians (or is it millions?) who have brooded on the mystery of What Made Toronto Get That Way, would have found their answer here and relished the discovery. The chance has been missed though, and Mr. Masters' work merely adds another reference book, bristling with names and dates, to the considerable Toronto bibliography which includes Dr. Scadding, Mrs. Jamieson, Robertson, Lower, Innis and J. E. Middleton, all of whom have been studied and liberally borrowed from in the production of this text. But "The Rise of Toronto" is a good conscientious job of its kind and will be found particularly valuable for its unearthing and assessing of facts and angles buried in old volumes and newspaper files not readily available to the ordinary reader.

The author has chosen the period from 1850 to 1890 for his survey. This was the time when Toronto really started to feel its oats, when McMaster the Baptist, Worts the distiller and their cronies showed an uncanny premonition of industrial progress and built railway lines to open up the "hinterland" between Muddy York and points east, west and north—some of them 150 miles away; when the dangerous rivalry of Port Hope and Hamilton was settled, once and for all; when what is now known as the Bay Street crowd emerged as a type, to cock a snook at that world-port menace, Montreal.

The Tory Party

In point of historical time much of this is surprisingly close to sprawling, present-day Toronto; indeed, within the memory of spry grandmothers. Yet, when one reads of the "elegant" architecture of the new Post Office on Adelaide Street (still unelegantly serving); of George Brown's gnashing of teeth against the first labor movement—the printers—which hurt the great Reform leader where he could feel it; of how one could go any Sunday morning to St. James' Cathedral and "see the Tory Party at prayer"—all seems to be part of a past that is far away and long ago.

It may be because so much happened to comparatively few so quickly. Toronto, that nice British idea of a defendable fort, born in John Graves Simcoe's head, was caught up in a people's rebellion; in the industrial revolution that ignored boundaries, national or municipal; in the disturbing new cycle of boom and depression. Or it may be because of the complete modern bafflement that derives from reading about the Good Families (governmental, military) who deigned to marry into the Pushing Families (lumber, iron forgings, whiskey). Or, more likely, this far-off glimpse of a great Canadian city that is still considered by a lot of people to be small-town, comes at a time when everybody realizes that birth and beginnings are final, that when a fledgling is six years old he is fixed for all time, that nothing you can do from there on will have any effect. Probably it applies to cities too. There just doesn't seem to be any course open to Toronto, or to people who criticize it.



The youngest soldier in the Mexican Rebel Army, age eleven. Illustration from Luis Perez' charming autobiography "El Coyote, The Rebel" (Oxford, $3.50). The book captures the authentic flavor of Mexico and is written with taste and humor.

What To Do About It

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE INNOCENT EYE—by Herbert Read —*Oxford*—$4.00.

EXISTENTIALISM—by Jean Paul Sartre —*McLeod*—$3.50.

MR. HERBERT READ is first an artist, and a most accomplished one, and second a man in search of a philosophy. Three-quarters of this book is fine art, depicting with the eye of one seeing a thing for the first time (that is the meaning of the title), scenes of his childhood and of the late war. It is his own experiences that he gives us, but his art makes them our experiences as well.

HERBERT READ

His philosophy, so far as he has worked it out, is the other quarter, or less, of the book, and its statement is equally frank and naive but much less satisfying. It has many points of resemblance with that set out by Sartre in his 1945 lecture, here printed with a reply, even less intelligible, by a leading French Marxist. Both Sartre and Read want their morality to be creative, to be a sort of art. Both feel that the individual is creating himself by his acts; Sartre goes so far as to say that he is the sum of his acts. They both deny any validity to a code "based on supernatural sanction" and equally to one based on the supposed good of society or the race. Both are extreme and self-admitted egoists in matters of conduct, and Sartre practically tells us that the only thing that matters is to act, to stop avoiding action, avoiding involvement, being afraid of results. It is a philosophy for a very disturbed world, at any rate, and Sartre admits that it is intended "strictly for specialists and philosophers".

Mind Growing Up

By EDWARD EARL

PREPARED FOR RAGE—by Mark Saxton—*Mcleod*—$4.00.

THIS novel is unusual because it can be interpreted in so many different ways. To some it may be only a love story; to others it may be a period novel reflecting the intellectual growth of a typical young man facing the unknown and uncertain future of our times; and to others, it may be a crusade for better education and honest thinking.

"Prepared for Rage" is the story of Jerry Osgood from the time he leaves college till he enters the U.S. Navy — a period of ten years in which he encounters the problems of everyday existence and acquires a sense of values.

The first of his problems is Denny, a vacuous wench whose idea of love is essentially a selfish one. After a disturbed emotional period, Jerry reencounters Avian, a childhood sweetheart, whose intelligent approach to their problems is sound and emotionally satisfactory. The love theme here is exceptionally well handled, tender without being mawkish.

Jerry's second problem is the choice of a suitable vocation — if love may be treated as an avocation. Fired from one job, voluntarily leaving another, he finally settles in his proper niche as editor of a class publication which he eventually leaves to join the Navy.

The purport of this book is revealed in a series of galley proofs sent to Avian for correction. These proofs discuss education, teaching methods and reasons why better education is so desperately needed today. The intervening chapters of Jerry's life and search for ethical values provide the clues to his present thinking.

The characters are very distinct; they speak and think the views which were everywhere expressed before the war, and if their ideas are sometimes indecisive, this adds to rather than detracts from their very human qualities.

Although the book may not increase knowledge, it may help to clarify or provoke certain arguments on education — and any thinking on this subject is all to the good.

FOR THE RECORD

Monopolies and Patents, A Study of the History and Future of the Patent Monopoly, by Harold G. Fox. (University of Toronto Press,—Saunders, $10.00) This book relates primarily to Canada, but covers Great Britain and the United States as well. It is remarkably well written and the layman will have no difficulty in understanding it. Whether the conclusions will be generally acceptable is another question for Dr. Fox urges greater protection for patentees and seems to believe that the powers which Canadian law gives to our Commissioner of Patents adequately protect us against abuse of patent rights.

The Ballet Annual, edited by Arnold Haskell. (Macmillans, $6.00) Originally planned in 1939, this delightful volume for obvious reasons now makes its first appearance seven years later. The list of contributors is as distinguished as the editorship and the illustrations are in keeping with the importance of the text. In addition to a comprehensive survey of the Ballet in England, both the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. are covered. A chronology of the international developments completes a book which is a must for all balletomanes. Production of the volume is in keeping with the taste and authority of its subject matter.

Sketching Outdoors, by Clayton Hoagland. (Macmillans, $4.75) This is one of the finest texts to appear in some time, designed to be of practical help to the aspiring artist of all ages, but devoted as well to the pleasure and relaxation which is to be obtained from drawing as a hobby. The book is not only delightful to look at and read but the illustrations are cleverly designed to keep pace with advancing achievement. Not everyone can be such a distinguished amateur as Winston Churchill but there is no reason why anyone cannot equal the pleasure which he receives from his sketching. There could be no better beginning to such enjoyment than the acquisition of this book.

Roderick Hudson, by Henry James. (London, John Lehmann, 8/6) When James was asked by "a delightful young man from Texas" to give him a list of five of his novels which he should read, he put Roderick Hudson at the head of the list. First published as a serial in the Atlantic Monthly in 1875, the novel is now reprinted as No. 5 of The Chiltern Library with an introductory note by Michael Swan.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Method in the Madness of House Hunting at Times Gets Results

By EILEEN MORRIS

IN SPITE of government assurances, thousands of Canadian families have been forced to postpone dreams of building their postwar homes indefinitely. Spiralling labor costs and will o' the wisp materials have created a condition where new homes are as scarce as the nails it takes to build them. The average wage earner cannot embark on home building when many contractors no longer accept fixed price contracts, but insist on a cost-plus arrangement. No immediate improvement is promised by those in the building industry; on the contrary, they warn that the housing crisis will not ease for at least another four years.

It is a sorry state of affairs for veterans and their families, crowded into unsuitable dwellings, and for young couples who would like to plan on marriage and children. Rental housing would be the best temporary solution, but the demand for any sort of rental is at an all time peak, and "No Vacancy" signs underline the hopelessness of searching for accommodation.

There is no sure-fire system for finding a cozy apartment with four piece bath, but here are a few ideas which have worked for others:

While waiting for new homes to become investments rather than luxuries, why not find out what is available in the family circle? Maybe you don't *want* to move in with the old Battle-Axe, but anything is better than a tent in the park. Most of them are taken, anyway. Sharing a house with a relative may strain your nerves at times, but it is often the easiest plan for your pocketbook. And when you are hoarding pennies for a future home of your own, that fact is worth considering.

The good neighbor policy can work your way. If your mother-in-law isn't willing, why not call on the family next door? They may be agreeable to accept neighbors as tenants when they would not consider renting to strangers. One young couple who had planned their wedding finally decided to postpone it, after a dreary search for a flat or apartment. While bemoaning their fate one evening, a neighbor dropped in, and after hearing their story, she offered three pleasant rooms in her own home, at a modest rent. Her children had married and scattered, and she felt it a pleasure to share her home with young people she knew and liked. That neighbor was the most popular guest at the wedding!

The early bird who gets the flat is usually the one who heard of it through a friend. Never pick a quarrel with close friends just after receiving notice to vacate, or you'll have one strike against you from the start! The friend in need is the one who finds you a six-room house and a kindly landlord. Advise friends of the circumstances, telling them what you require, and the rental your budget can stand. When John Phillips, an accountant, learned he would have to vacate his house, he listed every acquaintance he could think of, from austere department heads at the office, to 'teen-age friends of his youngest daughter. In a short time, he or members of his family had spread the word. Weeks later he received a call from an elderly school teacher, who had a house to rent, and desired to find careful tenants. Some friend had recommended John, who eagerly promised to water the azaleas and keep the fence in good repair.

Be Cold-Blooded

Check church groups, veterans' organizations, local welfare offices, and the housing bureau in your community for leads. Sure, others have tried, but don't let that stop you! Watch cold-bloodedly for promotions, exchanges of personnel, and transfers to foreign parts among business and social acquaintances. As you offer hearty congratulations, you might enquire what they intend doing with the flat.

Though new rental housing is spoken for long before the plans are on paper, it's worth a check, wherever you notice a store or house under construction.

The telephone book and city directory system has some firm adherents. Telephoning homes in the district they prefer, they ask the owner if he can help them find accommodation. There is the advantage of a personal contact with the home owner, who may be spurred to do a good deed by the straightforward request. After trying every other method unsuccessfully, one family phoned all one evening, and obtained a four-room, self-contained suite in an exclusive district.

If your landlord is willing, and if you can locate another interested party, an exchange of rentals is a possibility.

It pays to advertise, and certainly a little publicity never harmed a good cause. The stunt Kay Daly thought up may not be feasible, but see the results it brought! After sleuthing for six months, Miss D., who works for an advertising agency in San Francisco, got a bright idea. From an obliging business acquaintance she borrowed a billboard in the 24 sheet road size, and stated her problem in bold, black print. A blow-up photograph of glamorous Kay didn't hurt her cause, either. Twelve hours and five apartments later, she was wondering why she hadn't tried it long ago.

Photographs, blotters, form letters and business reply cards have been mailed in the past by home-seekers to real estate agents, apartment house owners, and City Council. Too often such mail is tossed into a wastebasket, and that toss is an expensive one for the fellow who foots the bill.

Watch the daily newspapers. Few owners advertise vacant rentals, but on occasion, it has been known to happen. If you plan on advertising, don't use more than one paper a day. Insert the advertisement in A on Monday, B on Tuesday, and then A on Wednesday, adapting the pattern in accordance with the number of papers in your community, and thereby getting more coverage for your money. Avoid using a box number, for a householder need not go to the trouble of hunting up pen, paper and three-cent stamp to write you a letter when there are two dozen phone numbers listed in the same column. Keep your ad simple and concise, and avoid the dramatic approach, which only eats into your budget with its lines of extra space and bold face type. The class of home owner you are attempting to reach is more appreciative of the dignified approach.

Why spend money on any form of advertising? Because in these days, you must be the one willing to spend money to contact the other fellow. A home owner can read the paper or study your letter, make a phone call, inspect you thoroughly, and make his decision without putting a hand in his wallet. Because he is so well satisfied with this arrangement, all you can do is cooperate.

You aren't alone in the search. Many other families follow the same leads—probably you know several others yourself! Why not pool talents, and save your feet? When you inspect a flat that is too small for your needs, or miles from the salt-mines, remember those dauntless comrades in the house hunting brigade, and give them a chance to turn it down, too.

House hunting is still a dreary business, but by employing such schemes as these, you at least know that your hunt is a systematic one.

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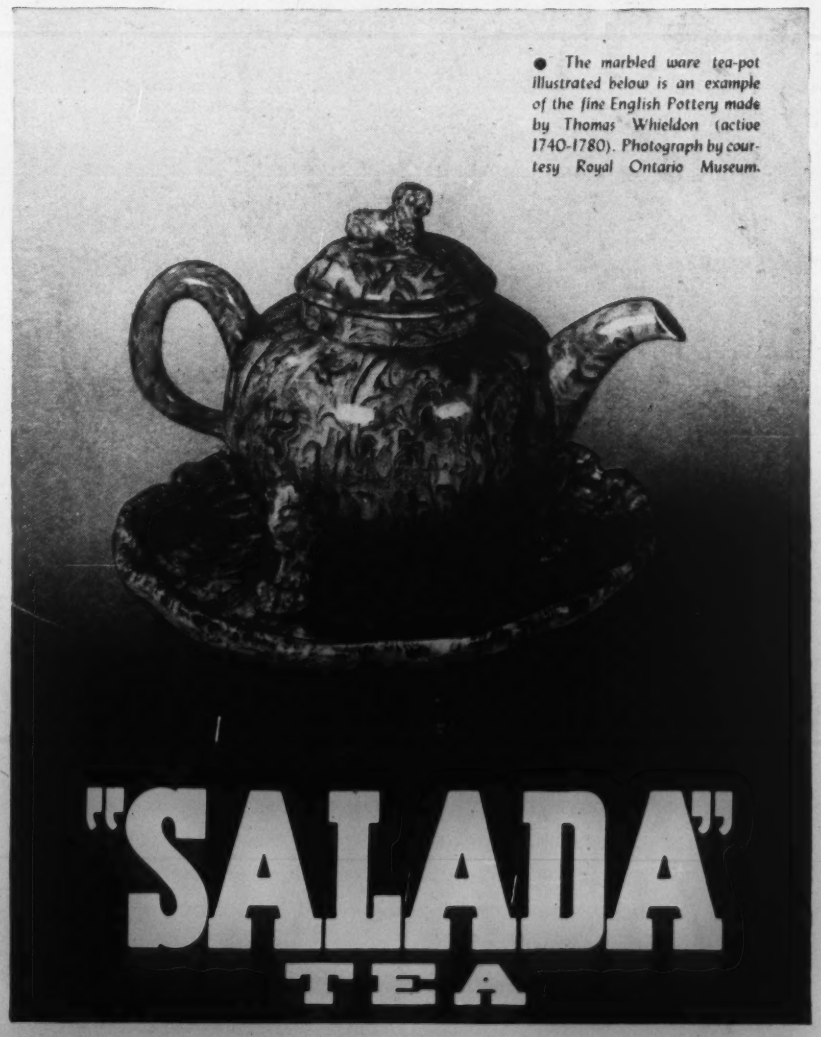

● *The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.*

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IT'S THE FLAME

Politeness Carried to Extreme Can Become a Rank Indulgence

By LOUISE STONE

WHEN Ellen and Marion got on the street car in North Toronto they found a double seat empty, so they settled themselves comfortably for the ride downtown.

"It's nice of you to take the window without argument," Ellen sighed as she tried to see out past Marion. "Now, if it had been Mrs. Thorpe-Brown . . . "

"Good heavens," Marion exclaimed, "I didn't mean to—here, you sit at the window!"

"Not at all—that's what I mean," Ellen explained. "When I came down with Mrs. Thorpe-Brown to the matinee the other day, there was just one empty seat.

"'You sit down, Mrs. Thorpe-Brown,' I said quickly, so as to be the first to offer it.

"'No, you sit down,' she replied, slightly annoyed.

"'Do sit down,' I urged.

"'Sit down!' she hissed out of the corner of her mouth. I sat.

"Getting off, I got out my tickets. She got out hers.

"'I'm putting in two,' she told me.

"'I have tickets,' I protested.

"We both dived for the fare-box, but she got there first.

"After the matinee, we had tea in the Orchid Room.

"'The sandwiches are delicious, aren't they?' remarked Mrs. Thorpe-Brown. 'Do have the last one.'

"'No, thank you,' I replied, 'you take it.'

"'Oh, do finish it up.'

"'No, really . . . '

"'It will only be wasted,' she insisted, 'do eat it!'

"Clutching at an excuse, I gave in. 'Very well,' I said, 'I'll be the old maid.'

"That night Henry asked me how I had enjoyed my outing with Mrs. Thorpe-Brown.

"'I didn't enjoy it at all,' I told him. 'Mrs. Thorpe-Brown hogged everything.'

"'You amaze me,' Henry said.

"'She insisted upon bestowing all the favors,' I explained. 'She dispensed car fare and matinee tickets and tea and everything, and as far as I'm concerned, it has jeopardized our friendship.'

Hangover

"'Your attitude,' Henry observed, 'is a hangover from less civilized days—"Beware the Greeks when they come bearing gifts." In ancient times the Greeks openly considered it placed the receiver under future and unknown obligations. Nowadays you must adapt yourself to modern manners and learn to make people happy by accepting graciously.'

"'But, Henry,' I protested, 'it's unfair to the less aggressive person who has to do all the accepting and is placed at a disadvantage.'

"'Anyone offering something can always be placed in an equally disadvantageous position by having it offered right back again,' Henry pointed out.

"'But someone has to give in,' I contended, 'like who goes through a door first.'

"'Doors are a problem,' Henry conceded. 'Especially the heavy type of swinging door where the issue is confused by the opener having to pass through first in order to hold it properly, and so subtracting from the value of his gift. Revolving doors are even more difficult, for it is impossible to detect who is actually doing the pushing. The result is, that each feels secretly guilty that he was the one who pushed too fast.'

"'You explain it beautifully, Henry,' I said, 'do go on!'

"'Well,' Henry obliged, 'take smokers. Among smokers the matter of politeness is further complicated by the offering of cigarettes. In a straight-forward situation, where one succeeds in getting out his cigarettes first and offering one, the offerer gets some satisfaction. That is, provided the cigarette is not declined with the explanation that the decliner has one of his own. In that case, the donor has received a slight rebuff. It is probably for this reason that two fully-grown men often find themselves taking a cigarette from each other's package. It is more blessed to give than to receive,' Henry said, 'and everyone wants to be blessed.'"

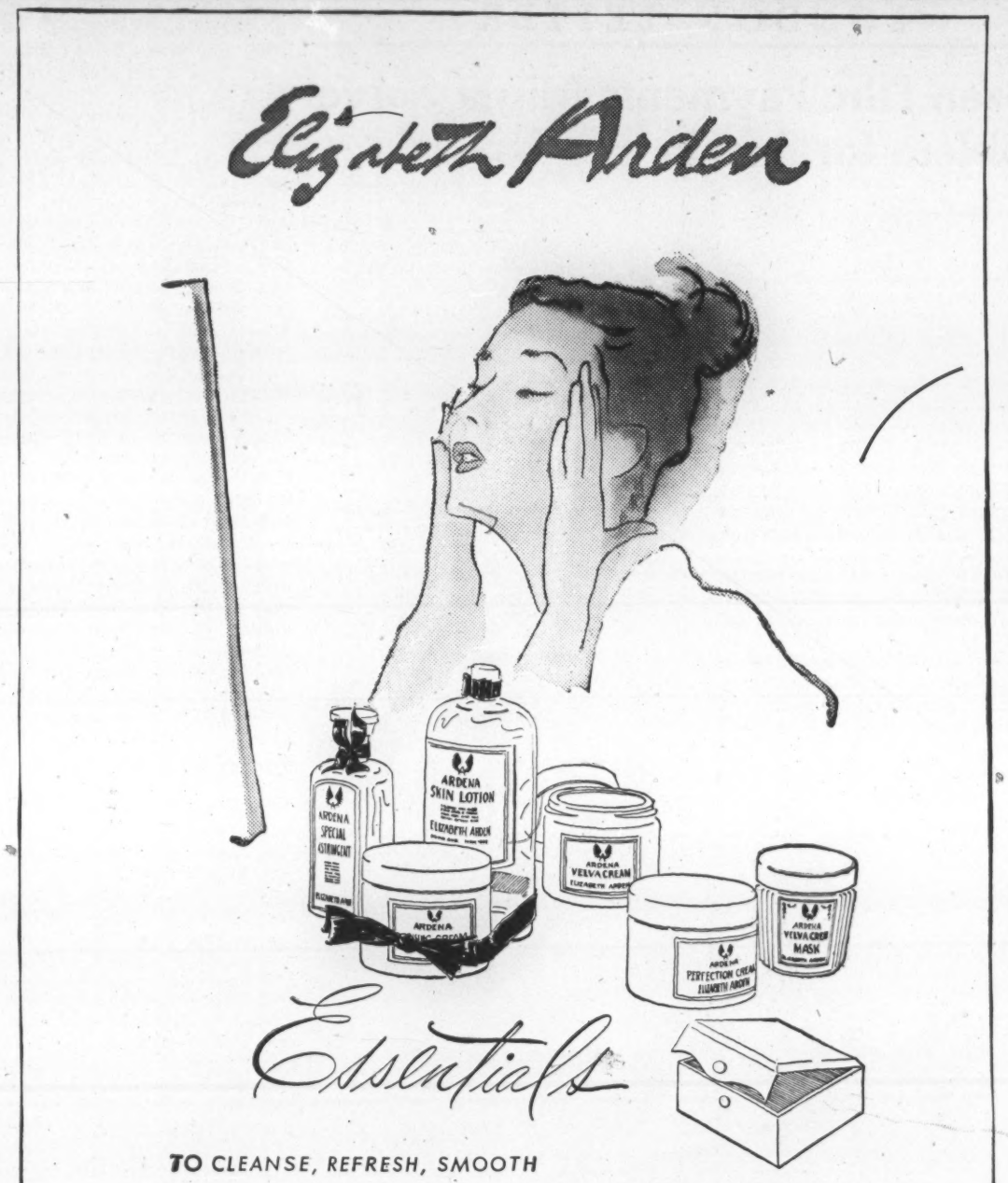
"I'm so glad I don't smoke," Marion observed.

"So I feel awfully selfish, Marion," Ellen apologized, "in giving up the window to you. If you would like to change . . . "

"No, thank you," Marion murmured. "You have convinced me that we should cut down on indulging ourselves. So I'll keep the window. Furthermore, on Saturday morning I shall restrain myself from buying a tag from the weekly taggers at our corner—that's another indulgence I can do without."

"You know perfectly well," Ellen sighed, "that I'll be one of the taggers, Marion, would you please take off your hat so I can see the shop windows?"

Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin of Oshawa, Ont., in cap and gown as Rev. Dr. W. T. Ross Flemington, President of Mount Allison University, is about to confer on her honorary degree of doctor of laws at a special convocation which took place in August.



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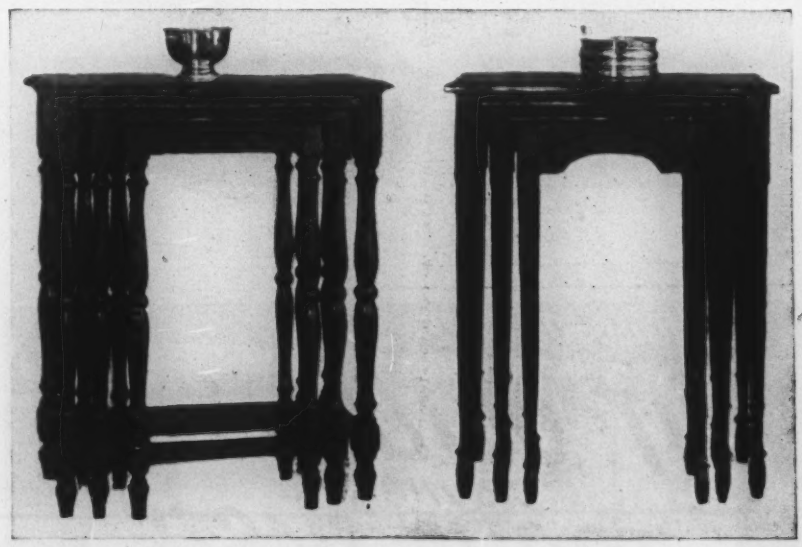

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LONDON LETTER

Frozen Film Payments Might Solve Problem for Britain and U.S.

By P. O'D.

London.

MEMBERS of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, as they very impressively describe themselves, have just sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a warning that, in taking a swing at imported U.S. films, he is likely to knock the British movie-industry cold. At the same time, the General Council of the Association of Cine-Technicians—more impressiveness!—has passed a resolution backing Mr. Dalton up in any steps he may take to reduce the "dollar tribute" to Hollywood.

There you have the battle of the films as it is at present being fought in the industry—and outside it too, for that matter. It is a subject on which most people have strong opinions, especially the people who hardly ever go to look at a film. On the whole, public opinion may be said to support the new tax of 75 per cent on imported films, even though it should prove prohibitive. But then this is a large and highly complicated problem, about which the general public doesn't know very much.

"We'll make our own films," say the hopefully combative persons. "Why shouldn't we? We can do it as well as they can—and better. We've proved we can."

The difficulty is that the 4,500 movie-theatres in the country depend on Hollywood for about 80 per cent of their films, and there is no chance whatever of the British industry being able to supply much more than its present output for years to come. Not enough studios, not enough staff of all kinds. In spite of the energy of people like Mr. J. Arthur Rank, an industry of this sort takes a long time to build up—especially in these days of multitudinous shortages and restrictions.

"Very well then," say the optimists, "we'll get along as best we can on British films and old American ones, until such time as we can produce enough to meet the demand. Some of the old films are a lot better than the new ones anyway. I'd love a chance to see again—" and then they give you a list of them.

All this, I am afraid, is in the nature of wishful thinking. The expenses of movie-theatres are high, and the margin of profit is small. How long could they carry on with such programs as that? Not for long, certainly not indefinitely. They would have to close down—incidentally taking with them into limbo the £43,000,000 a year they pay in entertainment tax. Not a consideration which even Mr. Dalton is likely to wave airily aside. And of course their eclipse would mean the eclipse of British film production. No place to show the things.

On the other hand, it would be obviously absurd for this country to go on spending £17,000,000 a year on U.S. films, when we haven't dollars enough to buy the necessities of life. But why shouldn't such remittances be frozen, as they were during the war? U.S. producers consented then, and would probably consent now. It may be true that such freezing is forbidden by the terms of the Loan Agreement, but some adjustment could surely be made. It is even probable that it will be. After all, what is the Loan between friends?

Parliament and the Press

Two rather forlorn newspapermen have been marched up to the bar of the House of Commons to answer the grave charge of "contempt of Parliament" for their refusal to tell the investigating committee the name of a Member who had been giving them secret information. It was a grim ordeal for Parliament on such occasions can be a very august and menacing body; and the Sergeant-at-Arms, who conducted them with the huge mace on his shoulder, must have had a very unpleasant resemblance to an executioner. Very sensibly they purged themselves of their offence, admitting the identity of the Member, and apologizing humbly to the House and the Speaker. Thereupon Parliament, always sympathetic in such a case of conflicting loyalties, consented to accept their apology and let them off further penalties. But what was made perfectly clear is that, when Parliament asks questions, it means to have them answered, and that no code of professional honor will be allowed to stand in the way, whether journalistic, or legal, or medical, or even religious.

On this point there was complete agreement from both sides of the House. The person questioned may still refuse, but it will be at his peril. And about the existence of the peril, however vague and unformulated, there was left no doubt whatever.

Heroic and Dignified

English people are always complaining about the damp chilliness of their climate, and expressing their yearnings for really warm weather. When they get it, as they are getting it now, they are the most surprised and uncomfortable people on earth—the men are, at any rate. Women are never really taken by surprise when it comes to a question of clothes.

Perhaps I should particularize still further, and say the London man has no idea of how to dress for a hot day. In the country men don't worry much about appearances. They don't mind being seen in their braces; and if they are still too warm, they take off braces and shirt and all. The country is full of young fellows working and walking about with nothing on above the waist—though I am not at all sure it is really as cool as it looks. But they do color beautifully, rather like meerschaum pipes.

Years ago the London man was told, or told himself, that he was the best-dressed man in the world. He has never got over it. He regards himself as the custodian of the great tradition, and nothing that the sun can do will cause him to give up his black hat, his dark suit, waistcoat and all, his tight, stiff collar, his gloves and his umbrella—about as suitable for present temperatures as a fur parka and seal-skin breeches, with the fur inside. It is dignified, it is almost heroic, but it is a terrible sight, rather like watching a man being boiled alive.

High Reputation

It may be, as visiting agricultural experts have been prompt to point out, that the general quality of British cattle-breeding is not so high as it should be—and was. It may be that, as you go about the countryside, you see far too many rather scrubby-looking bulls and herds of oddly mixed breeding or no breeding at all. It may be that the average farmer has grown a bit careless. But it still remains true that the best British breeders are among the best in the world; and if you want to know just how good that is, you have only to attend one of the great agricultural shows and see the superb cattle and pigs and horses that are shown there.

Recently the Royal Show at Lincoln was held once again, for the first time since 1939, which was its centennial year. About 900 cattle, 550 horses, 560 pigs, and 460 sheep were exhibited. No fewer than 21 breeds of dairy and beef cattle were represented, 20 breeds of sheep, and 11 breeds of pigs.

Among the 100,000 visitors during the first two days were the King and Queen. It is a reminder of the intense interest that is taken in such matters, and of the pride that British people rightly feel in their high reputation as breeders of livestock. They don't intend to let that reputation slump—and not only because of the export drive.

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THE OTHER PAGE

This Business of Shaving

By HISTORICUS

WHY is it that the people of the British Empire lay such store by this business of shaving every morning? Why is it, for instance, that the ordinary self-respecting Canadian business man would no more think of coming down to his office unshaved than he would of coming down in his underclothes? And why should we look with disfavor on anyone who has allowed even a slight stubble of beard to show on his chin?

It was not always thus. Moses forbade the Jews to cut off their beards; and the Romans, it seems, cut off their beards only in their later, and more decadent, days. It is said that Scipio Africanus was the first Roman to follow the effeminate practice of shaving every day. It is recorded that, during the Renaissance period, some fops and dandies cut off their beards only that they might wear false beards of a different color on different occasions. Some races, it is true, like the North American Indians, who were unable to grow respectable beards, were in the habit of pulling out the straggling hairs on their chins; but among those races which grew beards, the beard was long regarded as a mark of dignity and honor.

My curiosity about this historical problem was roused by a passage in Mr. Herbert Asquith's "Moments of Memory" (London, 1937), in which he described an episode in the retreat of the British Fifth Army from St. Quentin to Amiens in March, 1918. I may as well quote his exact words:

"During the afternoon of the 24th [March] we were in action in an orchard in front of Erchen, when the Colonel came up to our position: he seemed to be in good spirits and walked round the guns with twinkling eyes: 'I'm glad to see you're all shaved,' he said,—a remark with more meaning than might appear, for shaving during a retreat is something more than a comfort; it is also a sign of order in a disordered world and has a queer psychological importance."

Why should the Colonel of an artillery regiment have been so pleased to find the members of a battery under his command "all shaved" during a disastrous retreat, and why should one of his officers have thought that shaving under such circumstances had "a queer psychological importance"? It is well known that in both Great Wars the British army, and also the Canadian army, have laid great stress on shaving, so that a private soldier who appeared on parade unshaven was almost certain to find himself in orderly room, and an officer who appeared on parade unshaven almost courted court-martial. But this fact does not solve the problem, for beards have always been *de rigueur* in the British navy, and even in the army moustaches have been encouraged, and beards sometimes permitted.

During the Crimean War practically the whole of the British army wore beards; and there were bearded soldiers among the Canadian militia that repelled the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1866. But shortly after this, beards began to disappear both in the British army and the Canadian militia, and the era of the early morning shave was inaugurated. This seems to have been part of the Cardwell reforms in the British army in 1871. Lord Wolseley, who was one of those officers who inspired these reforms, has stated the case in his *Soldier's Pocket-Book*:

"Many men before Sebastopol seemed to pride themselves upon looking as little like soldiers as possible. To be unshaven, and to be dirty, was supposed by some to be the sure sign of a good officer. Such views and ideas run like wildfire through an army, to its serious injury. Whatever the officers think fine, the men will think so too. It is not easy to make an Englishman at any time look like a soldier. He is fond of longish hair and uncut whiskers. Men who have never worn beards are apt to think that to wear one saves a great deal of trouble. It does so, if you do not clean it; but to wear a long one, and keep it clean, demands more time and trouble than shaving."

Is it possible that the reforms introduced into the British army less than a century ago are responsible for the stress laid to-day among the peoples of British origin on this business of the morning shave? Yet so it would seem.

Of course it is possible that the ladies of the British race have had something to do with it, too. Was it not Shakespeare's Beatrice who said, "Lord, I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face; I had rather lie in the woollen"?

British Ministry of Labor officials are continuing their tour of European D.P. camps to select people to work in Britain. Above, Mrs. K. Sands, an interviewer, taking particulars at a camp near Klagenfurt, Austria.

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EATON'S

Devaluation of Pound Would Harm Britain

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Mr. Marston does not agree with those who say that the pound should now be devalued. His two chief arguments are that British export sales would not profit thereby as it is productive capacity which is limiting sales, and her economy could not stand the consequent increase in price of the foodstuffs, raw materials and equipment which, despite recent adjustments, she must still import.

Britain's present difficulties are far from being purely financial; her crisis is one of production and whereas currency deflation has been used by various countries in normal times, in Britain's present far-from-normal circumstances such a step would be useless and injurious.

London.

ON July 15, 1947, the pound sterling put out from its dry dock to brave the uncertain seas of convertibility. On all the evidence the expedition stood every chance of success, for the ship had been made seaworthy by a series of arrangements with the countries who might be expected to be most anxious to take advantage of leaks and who would be in a position to convert embarrassingly large sums of sterling earned on current trading account into dollars.

On August 20, however, the British Chancellor announced that Britain, losing dollars fast and with very little reserve, had to suspend the convertibility of sterling into dollars.

The fault, it can now be seen, was not so much in the ship as in the seas, which blew into unexpected storms, and in the overloading of passengers. Britain found herself the residuary legatee of the dollar shortages of the rest of the world, and a great rise in U.S. prices caused the effective size of her dollar loan to diminish at a time when the demands of recovering industry were insisting upon increased imports.

But convertibility has merely been postponed, and then only in terms of dollars; it still operates in respect of other countries, and in due course will operate again in respect of the U.S. currency. The ship is not back in dock, but has retreated to calmer waters.

Despite the assurances given by the British Government, that the position of sterling will be buttressed by all possible means—it was, indeed, buttressed by the very abandonment of convertibility—the pound has become suspect and there is a persistent rumor that its devaluation cannot long be delayed.

The remainder of the U.S. dollar loan has been frozen until the Washington negotiations are completed and Britain is left with no more than £600 millions ultimate reserve in gold and hard currency. Meanwhile, she continues to bear great burdens in supporting her zone in Germany and her forces oversea, and must by some means contrive to keep up her imports of essential food, raw materials and equipment — much of which can come only from the U.S.

Doesn't Add Up

But none of this adds up to the proposition that sterling should be devalued. According to the terms of the International Fund, a currency may be devalued by 10 per cent without the permission of the other signatories, then up to a further 10 per cent with permission to be given at short notice, and beyond that if the signatories agree that there exists a state of "fundamental disequilibrium" requiring a major realignment of the exchanges.

No such disequilibrium can be detected in Britain's position. She is certainly faced with an import-export gap of awe-inspiring dimensions, but two prime factors emerge from both the short- and long-term analyses of the situation which rule out devaluation as a corrective.

The first is that, by and large, British export sales would not profit by any cheapening of the currency, for the sellers' market is still generally operative and only productive capacity limits sales. The second is that the British economy could not sustain without profound injury such a writing-up of the prices of the food-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Blight of State Socialism

By P. M. RICHARDS

AS everyone knows, the Prime Minister of Great Britain recently told his people they would have to accept new deprivations and make new endeavors to pull their country through its economic troubles. More disturbing, probably, to many believers in Britain's ultimate recovery was Mr. Attlee's announcement of an intensification of regimentation of the people's lives and affairs.

He said: "We shall have to ask, or, if necessary, issue directions to firms to ensure that their capacity is used to produce not those goods which will produce the highest profit but those which are most needed in the interest of the national economy. We shall have to take some measure of control over the employment of labor. During the war we had to use full powers of direction of labor. It has been the desire of the government and the country to move as quickly as possible toward restoration of the freedom of individuals to undertake the kind of work that they prefer. As things have turned out, we have perhaps moved too far and too fast in this direction. We propose to reimpose the control over the engagement of labor which was almost universal during the war but has since been removed except in coal mining, building and agriculture."

Has National Socialism really brought proud Britain to such a state that her people will work better under compulsion than when free?

Bad Impression on U.S.

The Congress of the United States, which will shortly be asked to furnish new help to Europe under the Marshall Plan, will not be favorably impressed by this statement by Mr. Attlee. It is now fairly widely understood in the United States that it is concerned in Europe's economic recovery, for economic as well as political reasons. A prosperous Europe is a much better guarantee of peace and the maintenance of U.S. prosperity than a depressed one. On these grounds, Congress will be disposed to provide the new help asked. But, on the other hand, its members may feel that they are being pushed into the position of subsidizing programs of totalitarianism or socialism which are bound to fail eventually.

While it is true that the economic recovery of Europe as a whole has been disappointingly slow, the fact remains that some countries have made quite remarkable progress in enlarging their industrial and agricultural production since the war ended. Without exception, the countries showing most progress are those in which private enterprise has had the most scope. Foremost among them is Belgium. Today most goods are in good supply in Belgium and the Belgian currency shows only an insignificant discount in the free markets of Switzerland. Even Italy, always one of the poorest nations of Europe and severely devastated by the war, has achieved a great measure of recovery by relaxing economic controls. Other countries have maintained and even intensified their controls but have not done so well. Consider Germany. It is widely recognized that the restoration of Germany's economy is one of the main conditions of Europe's recovery, and that this is really the only way to end Britain's and the United States' "reparations" to Germany.

Vicious Circle in Germany

We see in Germany a regular vicious circle. Industrial recovery is severely retarded by shortage of raw materials and food. The farmers are fairly well supplied with food but they do not want to part with it for currency which has hardly any purchasing power. Thus the industrial worker remains undernourished, and undernourished workers cannot produce those industrial goods which might elicit from the farmers their surplus of food. The point is that no amount of regulations and controls can remedy this situation; economic facts are in the long run stronger than government edicts. There are not enough policemen to enforce regulations which contradict economic laws.

Britain's new restrictions on food supplies, gasoline and foreign travel will apparently not cover more than one-third of the $2,400,000,000 deficit between her expenditures for imports and earnings on exports. Further drastic cuts may be undertaken. But basically the trouble is that Britain is not producing enough goods to exchange for the needed goods of other countries. One outstanding reason is that state socialism diminishes the individual incentive to produce. The fact is that the socialist idea embodies a fundamental, ineradicable flaw which no spokesman for socialism has ever been able to shrug off convincingly—the lack of incentive under socialism to work harder than one has to. If the state will take to itself the fruits of your enterprise, and anyway is going to provide for you, why bestir yourself?

We may expect that some U.S. Congressmen, when specific Marshall Plan requests for aid are before them, will ask why the U.S. should be expected to help those countries who are their own worst enemies. Psychologically this might be the right moment to undertake a worldwide campaign on the advantages of freedom of enterprise.

More Work and Modern Amenities Should Now Keep Scotsmen Home

A Bill is under way in Britain authorizing North of Scotland Hydro-Electricity Board to take over 19 electricity undertakings in the Highlands and construct new generating stations. Board has sole right to develop 6,274,000,000 kilowatt hours of potential electricity in addition to 1,500,000,000 already used. Industries, entertainment and better living should

result from this work. Pictures show (1) Ben Vorlich, 3,000 ft., right; through which tunnel is to be bored to bring water from reservoir behind; temporary diesel plant supplies power for blasting (2); (3) Rt. Hon.

Thomas Johnston, Board's moving spirit, believes electricity, tourism and afforestation are main points on which Scotland's future should be built.

(*Continued from page 26*)

stuffs, raw materials, and equipment which it must import as would be involved in any significant devaluation of the pound.

These imports, necessary for the maintenance of the national food ration, are no less vital as the material on which industry generally and export industry in particular are based. Devaluation, then, would not help direct export sales and would, by increasing the cost of production, prejudice their markets abroad when competition begins to be encountered seriously.

The supporters of the devaluation principle must admit this and they are then forced back to find some reason for their arguments in the fact that Britain is shouldering—or will at some time have to shoulder—the great weight of the sterling debts incurred during the war period.

It is a classic device of international debtors to relieve themselves of part of their debt by devaluing their currency and paying in debased coin what they incurred in honest coin. But Britain has already come to the arrangements with her creditors which make it unnecessary to invent methods of sustaining the burden of the interest and capital repayment of the bulk of the sterling debts in this medium-term period of rehabilitation.

The last resort of the devaluation school is then to urge that, on the price level comparison, the British pound is overvalued in relation to, say, the dollar in terms of purchasing power. Nothing could be further from the fact. Despite the reaction in U.S. prices in recent months, the appreciation in U.S. levels has been considerably greater than in Britain, where inflation, though only partially controlled, has not been allowed to get out of hand.

Until the August "Crisis" in Britain, it was, indeed, a common argument of economists that, since on the price-parity equation the pound was undervalued in relation to the dollar, Britain might seek an amelioration of her difficulties by applying to the International Fund for permission to write up sterling beyond the initial 10 per cent mark.

The fundamental fact is that Britain's difficulties have their roots much deeper than the purely financial soil, and are so much more involved than any purely currency question, that the manipulation of the exchange value of sterling would be impotent to influence them considerably.

The British crisis is a crisis of production, not of markets; it is a crisis of factories and workshops, not of currency. In normal circumstances, as the French so particularly understood, the tool of currency adjustment could be used to create diversions, to camouflage a deep-seated economic ill, and, as a tool, to go some way towards curing it. But Britain's circumstances are very far from being normal, and by accepting a small pill of currency adjustment when she needs the surgeon's knife for a major operation she would be doing herself, and the world, whose health is conjoined with hers, irreparable injury.

NEWS OF THE MINES

All-Year-Round Red Lake Highway Opens New Era of Prosperity

By JOHN M. GRANT

A NEW era of prosperity for Northwestern Ontario, and the Province as a whole, may well follow the linking of the booming Red Lake camp by a new road to the Trans-Canada Highway, officially opened last week by Premier George Drew, Highways' Minister Doucett and other government officials. An all-year-round highway has long been a pressing need in this area, which in the past 16 years has produced approximately $50,000,000 in gold, and in addition to permitting the full development of the district's mineral potentialities will open up numerous townships for settlement, serve a great pulp area and give access to a large new tourist and summer resort area. It is 16 months since the first surveying parties headed into the territory by plane and shovelled snow to make a landing strip on the ice for supplies from the outside. The new road, 103 miles long, cut through timberland, clay and boulders, joins the Trans-Canada Highway at Vermillion Bay, 61 miles east of Kenora and 28 miles west of Dryden. It will intersect both the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific. With these links thousands of square miles of lucrative country will be opened for the first time.

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With adequate land transportation facilities to the busy Red Lake camp freight costs are expected to fall considerably, and the period of isolation experienced by the thousands of residents each winter during the ice break-up period will be a thing of the past. A reduction in the freight rates to about one quarter of the recent average is anticipated by government officials, and men and materials will be able to move from the railways to the camp at a fraction of the former effort and expense. The new highway will not only serve Red Lake and existing mines, but also makes feasible the construction of subsidiary roads to serve new properties as they are brought into production in this rapidly-growing camp. Until completion of the road there were two routes into Red Lake, the first by airline from Kenora or Winnipeg, and the second by land and water from Hudson. Moving freight by air cost around $90 a ton and in the spring and fall there are two periods when neither skiis nor pontoons can be used. The summer rate by land and water is about $20 a ton, and the winter rate by land has been around $40. It takes about 200 tons of freight per day to supply the area.

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The Red Lake camp, however, is not the only one in which the road builders have been active. Reports from the North country indicate that the Ontario Department of Highways is actively carrying out long delayed improvements in the mining areas. A start has been made on re-building a poor 50-mile section of the main highway, No. 11, which is part of the Trans-Canada highway, between Kenogami Lake and Matheson. Work is nearing completion on the first 25-mile stretch of the road east of Matheson into the Lightning River area. A contract has been given for an additional 12 miles, and this will leave only 10 miles to be finished to reach the Quebec boundary. The branch line that goes into Kirkland Lake is being repaved. Sections of the New Liskeard-Elk Lake-Matachewan road are being rebuilt. A new route is to be surveyed between Matachewan and Swastika. Tenders have been called to improve the 13 miles of road between Renabie Mines and Missanabie station on the C.P.R. which area came into the limelight through the discovery of the Macassa subsidiary, Renabie Mines, now in production.

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With net profits of $534,000, equal to 14.21 cents per share in the first six months of 1947, Normetal Mining Corporation subsidiary of Mining Corporation of Canada, set a new peak. In fact earnings were higher than in any full year since production commenced in 1937. Net profit for the full year 1946 was $450,464, or 11.98 cents per share, while in 1945 it was $424,449, or 11.30 cents per share. Output was considerably better than in the corresponding period of last year and the company also benefited by the removal of Canadian ceiling prices on its products. There will however, be a decline in the production rate for the second half of 1947 due to the burning out of several generators of the La Sarre Power Co. By next summer the new contract with the Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission will be in force, assuring a steady and adequate supply. Shipments of copper concentrates to the Noranda smelter were resumed in February. Preparatory work was carried out during the half-year for the sinking of a winze to approximately the 4,000-foot level to explore the downward extensions of the ore occurrences.

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The first gold bar was poured by New Marlon Gold Mines on August 16, barely three years after incorporation, thus giving the Rouyn-Noranda area its second producer since the war. Elder, the first, ships its ore to Noranda Mines to be treated. Much of the credit for the early attainment of production was due to the acquisition of the Francoeur mill at a reasonable price. The first bar weighed 1,050 ounces, and was the result of milling between 4,500 and 5,000 tons of ore, practically all from development rock taken down for timbering and other preparatory work. Since incorporation it is estimated some $596,000 has been expended to reach the present stage. J. J. Coghlan, president, announces that the adjoining Brownell claim had been purchased for 450,000 shares and drifts are being pushed into the new property, which is believed to make New Marlon twice the mine it was before. A New York group has undertaken a firm commitment on 100,000 shares at 40 cents per share.

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The No. 2 five-compartment production shaft, on the north side of Osisko Lake, at Quemont Mining Corporation, which has an objective of 1,150 feet, had reached a depth of 849 feet at the end of June, ac-

(*Continued on Page 31*)

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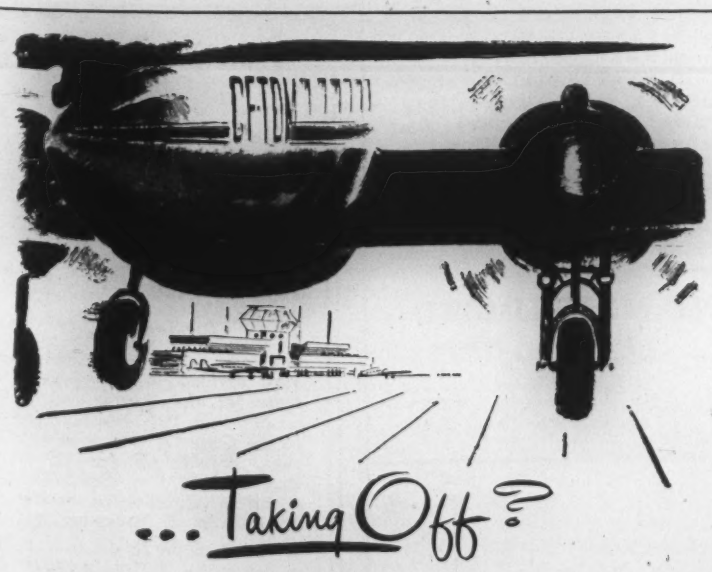
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POLICYHOLDERS of the "North America" Companies and their Agents and Brokers should be interested in their Companies' Assets and Surplus, because these figures reveal the strength and capacity of the Company's ability to meet claims promptly.
As at December 31st, 1946 the total assets of "North America" Companies amounted to $266,780,600. Of this amount, capital surplus and reserves represented $132,096,468. This latter sum is in reality a surplus to policyholders, for the discharge of liabilities to them.
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GOVERNMENT
AND
CORPORATION
SECURITIES

Enquiries Invited

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We offer the following securities, as principals, subject to prior sale and change in price:

Security	Rate	Maturity	Price	Yield %
Dominion of Canada	3 %	1 Sep. 1961/66	105.00	2.57
Province of Ontario	2¾%	15 Jan. 1968–77	101.50	2.67
Province of New Brunswick	3 %	1 July 1957/59	102.25	2.74
Province of Nova Scotia	2¾%	16 June 1963–67	100.50	2.74
Province of Saskatchewan	3 %	15 May 1962/64	97.75	3.19
Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien	3¼%	2 July 1964	99.75	3.27
Quebec Power Company	3 %	1 Sep. 1962	102.50	2.79
East Kootenay Power Company	3¾%	1 May 1967	100.00	3.75
John Inglis Co. Limited	4 %	15 Nov. 1966	100.00	4.00
Palm Dairies Limited	3½%	1 April 1966	100.00	3.50
Shawinigan Water & Power Company	4 %	Preferred	* 51.50	3.88
Gair Company Canada Limited	4 %	Preferred	* 98.75	4.04
Saint John Dry Dock Co. Limited	4½%	1st Preferred	*101.00	4.46
Empire Brass Mfg. Co. Limited	$1.	Class "A"	* 22.00	4.55

Accrued interest to be added where applicable.

**Prices quoted are 'flat net.'*

Orders for listed stocks executed at regular rates of commission on the Toronto, Montreal and New York Stock Exchanges.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J.P.K., Regina, Sask. — Dividend declaration of $1.00 per share on the class "A" stock of de HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT OF CANADA marks first payment on the shares since initial 25c was paid on February 5, 1930. The retirement of the 7% preference stock on August 1 of this year at $189.75 a share, of which $89.75 represented arrears of dividends, cleared the way for the payment of dividends on the "A" common stock.

J.E.S., Hamilton, Ont.—A group of 18 claims in Garrison township, Lightning River area of Ontario, is held by GARRISON-HARBOUR GOLD MINES, and I am informed that exploratory activities are being carried out as rapidly as possible in order to provide the management with as much geological and necessary mining information as possible preparatory to the erection of winter camps. H. W. Norrington, president, recently advised that machinery and explosives are now on the property and that the No. 1 vein is being opened by a series of test pits. According to Mr. Norrington this blasting has shown fair to fine mineralization and the "last few shots disclosed excellent mineralization." With further investigation it is expected the No. 1 vein will be considerably more than the present 500 feet. A plugger is being used and it is stated that both the quartz and syenite show better mineralization at depth.

P.S.T., Quebec, Que.—Consolidated net profits of EASTERN STEEL PRODUCTS, including profits of the subsidiaries, The A. B. Ormsby Company and W. D. Beath & Son, Limited, for the six months ended May 31, 1947, after all charges and allowing for a small minority interest, amounted to $190,571. This was equal to 66.1c per share on the common stock. Net earnings for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1946 were reported at $236,136 or the equivalent of 82c per share common.

A. H. R., Goderich, Ont.—I understand that RITORIA MINES has an offer to provide new funds for further exploration of its property which adjoins QUEENSTON GOLD MINES, in the eastern Kirkland Lake area. The agreement involves formation of a new company with a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares of which 810,000 would be allotted to shareholders of the present company. Another 90,000 shares would go to CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING CO. which carried out the latest work on the property, in payment of indebtedness. New interests are said to have agreed to purchase 300,000 shares of the new company for $30,000 and will be granted options on an additional 1,600,000 shares at prices ranging from 10 cents to $1 per share.

S.D.G., Montreal, Que.—Yes, the financing of NORANDA MINES, LTD. new subsidiary, NORANDA COPPER AND BRASS LTD., has been arranged. It was completed in July with the sale of $3,500,000 bonds, according to J. Y. Murdoch, president. Of the bonds, $1,050,000 are 2½ per cent due serially 1950 to 1955 and the remainder 3 per cent due 1962. I understand that in order to achieve a very substantial saving the entire issue was guaranteed by Noranda Mines. The company, in which Bridgeport Brass Co. of Bridgeport, Conn., has an interest, was formed last February, and took over from War Assets Corporation the plant formerly occupied by Canada Strip Mill at Montreal East. The plant was built and operated for the Canadian

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

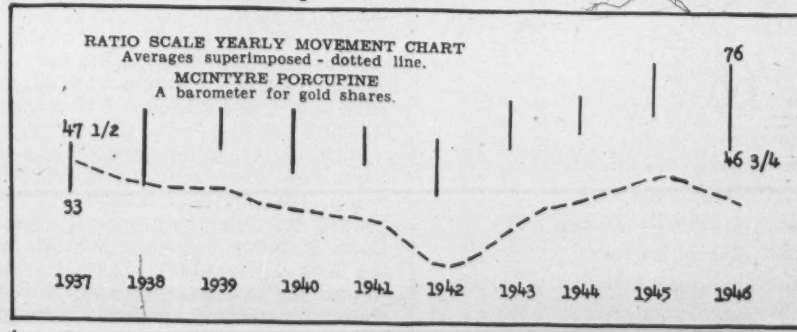
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

McINTYRE PORCUPINE GOLD MINES LIMITED

			Averages	McIntyre
PRICE 31 July 47	— $60.00 bid			
YIELD	— 5.0%	Last 1 month	Unch.	Up 1.7%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 94	Last 12 months	Up 3.3%	Up 4.3%
GROUP	— "A"	1942-46 range	Up 193.6%	Up 130.4%
RATING	— Above Average	1946-47 range	Down 37.9%	Down 38.4%



SUMMARY:- There has been, apparently, good buying in McIntyre ever since it was announced some time ago that they were "hoarding" gold instead of selling it at current prices of approximately $35.00 an ounce. As McIntyre is our highest priced gold stock and is usually purchased only by larger investors, it seems reasonable to assume that smart money approves of this policy and believes that eventually higher prices will be seen for gold. This appears to us as a fairly strong argument for the retention of gold shares in a well balanced portfolio at this time.

In our last analysis of McIntyre, five months ago, the Investment Index was 84; today it is up 10 points, which adds to investor confidence.

The income from McIntyre is good. It is one of the better gold shares and may be purchased by life insurance companies. We believe it to be a slightly better than average stock to hold.

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C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
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Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable September 15th, 1947 to Shareholders of record at close of business September 5th, 1947.

(Signed) W. S. Barber,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Consolidated Press Limited
Dividend No. 29

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 16¼ cents per share for the quarter ending September 30th, 1947, has been declared on the Class "A" shares of the Company, payable on the 1st day of October, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
E. L. PATCHET,
Treasurer.
Toronto, Ont.
August 11, 1947.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
BRITISH AMERICAN OIL
COMPANY B-A LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the third quarter ending September 30th, 1947. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, October 1st, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of September, 1947.

H. H. BRONSDON,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, August 28th, 1947.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Pro, Con and Otherwise

BY HARUSPEX

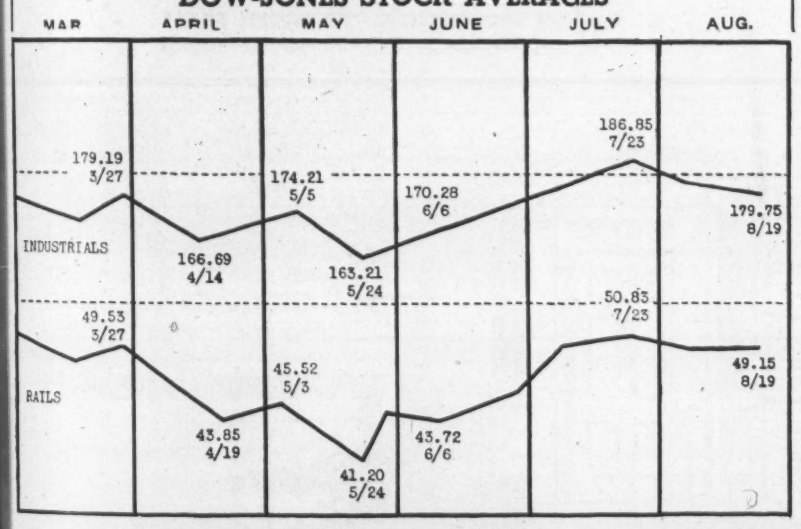
THE LONG-TERM N.Y. MARKET TREND (which dominates Canadian Stock Prices): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Pending such turnabout, the possibility exists, over the months ahead, of price levels for stocks below those of late 1946. Intermediate recovery ran from mid-May to late July, since which period the market has been irregular. Lowered volume of trading on declines suggests that another try toward higher levels will be made, foreign news permitting.

Recent news developments fall on both the bullish and bearish side. Increased or extra dividend announcements continue. The brilliant American Smelting and Gaylord Container first half earnings reports—$8.75 per share against 5 cents, and $2.09 against 86 cents, respectively, will help to explain why these stocks, as against stocks in general, moved to new highs in July.

From the New York Exchange comes announcement of increase in the short interest to 1,454,752 shares. This compares with 628,000 shares in August 1946. The U.S. Commerce Department says that business activity was maintained at a high level in July although factory production continued to drift downward. Per capita income in the United States, the Department also reported, reached a new high of $1,200 last year, more than double the $575 average in 1940. Interest rates were eased further upward by the banks. The **Wall Street Journal's** Washington correspondent says the Administration has big new plans for hewing a trust-busting program in 1948 as the capstone to the political campaign. Whaley-Eaton (Washington) devote their Foreign Letter to the "grave threat to Anglo-American relations imposed by the events of the last two weeks." Current Greek crisis constitutes latest foreign worry.

Following Labor Day, the stock market, one way or the other, has frequently thrown off any lethargy displayed by it during the "dog days," Since quiet markets prevailed through August of this year, it would be normal, therefore, to expect increased activity in September. Closes in the rail and industrial averages at or above 50.42 and 182.05, respectively, would suggest that the upward intermediate move, that so far shows a peak in July, was being extended. To the contrary, closes in both averages at or under 6.90 and 177.97 would signal the intermediate upturn as having reversed on July 24 to a downward direction.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Government during the war and was engaged in the production of brass strip and rod for war purposes. It immediately adjoins the rod mill of CANADA WIRE & CABLE CO. and the copper refinery of CANADIAN COPPER REFINERIES, both of which are controlled by Noranda Mines. While production to date has been limited to rod and sheet it is expected that tubing will be produced in the course of a few months and that a complete line of brass mill products will be available as soon as the necessary equipment can be procured. It is estimated that the company will be able to attain substantial production before the end of 1949, whereupon earnings from operations should be more than sufficient to cover fixed charges.

S.B., Nelson, B.C. — Net profit, after taxes and all other charges, of $1,074,141, equivalent to 87 cents per share on the 1,230,500 shares outstanding at the end of the period is reported by ELECTROLUX CORPORATION for the three months ended June 30, 1947. This compares with $1,021,507 or 83c per share on 1,237,500 shares for the preceding quarter of the current year and with $845,531 or the equivalent of 68c on a similar number of shares for the quarter ended June 30, 1946. Net profit for the first six months of 1947 amounted to $2,095,649 or $1.70 per share against $1,336,815 or $1.08 per share.

J.A.R., Belleville, Ont.—OSULAKE GOLD MINES is the pioneer operation at O'Sullivan Lake, 25 miles northwest of Nakina, on the C. N. Transcontinental line. The property consists of 36 claims and a shaft sinking program is now underway to open up the property on three levels to a depth of 500 feet. After some delay, due to excessive flow of water, the station has been cut at the first level at 150 feet and sinking is again proceeding. Two parallel gold orebodies were outlined by diamond drilling in 1946. The North zone tested by drilling over a length of 450 feet averaged 0.42 ounces over average width of 4.1 feet. The south zone has an indicated length of 650 feet, averaging 0.32 ounces over 6.9 feet. To a vertical depth of 450 feet it is estimated 240,750 tons of ore with an average uncut grade of $12.50 have been indicated from surface diamond drilling. There are further surface showings on the property which will be tested by diamond drilling. The company has a firm commitment of $100,000 for a block of 200,000 treasury shares, I understand, and recently reported having raised a total of $487,500 to that time for development work.

E.C.J., Winnipeg, Man. — Current total business of MORRISON CORP. —owning and operating the James Morrison Brass Mfg. Co.—is 22 per cent ahead of the year 1946 and this percentage is increasing monthly. The company has a comparatively small backlog of orders for marine valves and specialties, but a very substanial accumulation of orders for industrial manufactured goods. The outlook for a considerable volume of business for many months is encouraging. For the year 1946 there was a reduction of approximately 22 per cent in the total volume of business handled and a reduction of 93 per cent in the output of marine valves and specialties, as compared with 1945. Sales of industrial manufactured goods, however, increased 45 per cent, and merchandise sales 39 per cent over 1945. Strikes at the plants of suppliers of material required for production of a large quantity of essential parts for bronze valves had a serious effect on the year's operations.

C.T.A., Yorkton, Sask.—It has just been announced that mining, milling and hydro-electric power plants capable of a production rate of 300 tons of ore daily have been ordered for the TORBRIT SILVER MINES property in the Portland Canal area, of British Columbia. The company is a subsidiary of MINING CORPORATION OF CANADA. During the first half of the year work was continued upon construction of a 17-mile truck road from Alice Arm to the mine. From past work it was officially estimated ore reserves were 430,000 tons to the winze level averaging 19.3 ounces silver per ton after allowing for dilution.

P.J.T., Calgary, Alta. — ALUMINIUM LTD. estimates consolidated profit for the first six months of 1947 at $8,700,000, equivalent to $11.65 per share, against $4,300,000 or $5.45 per share, in the corresponding period of 1946 and $7.20 per share in the first half of 1945. This estimated profit is after providing a $1,000,000 reserve against loss on prewar investments abroad and after current year income and excess profits taxes of $7,000,000 as compared with $3,600,000 in the first half of 1946. While working capital increased during the first half of 1947, the company foresees the necessity for providing additional reserves for investment losses and is making provision for expenditures of approximately $30,000,000 for plant expansion over a four-year period. These construction plans involve the erection or expansion of fabricating facilities by subsidiaries at locations including Arvida, Kingston and Shawinigan Falls in Canada, as well as in the United Kingdom, Mexico, South Africa, Switzerland and Brazil. Their completion will help to provide additional outlets for aluminium ingot produced by the company's Canadian subsidiary, Aluminum Co. of Canada, Ltd., which in the first half of 1947 produced 127,000 metric tons of ingot, as compared to 77,000 tons in the first half of 1946. Ingot operations in Canada in the first half of 1947 were at 55 per cent of the peak wartime rate. Certain wartime facilities, deemed uneconomic for peacetime operations, have been dismantled.

E. D. L., Sarnia, Ont.—Ore reserves of PERRON GOLD MINES, as of July 1 last, were 154,000 tons as compared with 174,000 tons at December 31, 1946. Due to the shortage of labor the company has been forced to drastically curtail development work. For the three months' period April 1 to June 30, 1947, production amounted to $183,542 from 29,567 tons milled. The average daily tonnage was 324.9 tons, which compared favorably with the previous quarter and the similar period last year. The main development during the quarter was done on the 725 vein, which was extended for a length of 197 feet. A proposed crosscut will be driven from the western end of the 725 drift, and this crosscut will be used to explore the area north of the main shear in which a number of intersections were encountered in surface drilling.

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Power Corp.

FURTHER details were available this week in connection with the forthcoming issue of $6,000,000 of debentures by Power Corporation of Canada. The issue will comprise $1,500,000 3 per cent serial debentures, and $4,500,000 3½ per cent 20-year debentures. The serials will not be offered for public subscription.

Proceeds from the new issue will be used to retire a $6,000,000 bank loan incurred for the purpose of the redemption, yesterday, of a like amount of 4½ per cent debentures of a total issue of $7,987,500, the balance of $1,987,500 having been retired out of the funds of the Company.

This new financing will effect a material reduction in interest charges which, for the past ten years, have averaged $470,629. The initial annual interest charges on the proposed new issue will be $202,500.

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THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of two dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of October 1947 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September 1947.

Montreal, Aug. 27,,1947

S. C. Scadding
Secretary

The B. Greening Wire Company
LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 40

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on August 25th, 1947 a dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable October 1st, 1947 to shareholders of record September 2nd, 1947.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., August 26th, 1947.

ABOUT INSURANCE

No Business Permanently Exempt from Loss Through Dishonesty

By GEORGE GILBERT

It seems rather strange that the protection afforded by fidelity insurance, or dishonesty insurance as it is now called, is not taken advantage of by business and financial firms to the same extent as some other forms of insurance — fire insurance, for example.

At the present juncture, owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable help, dishonesty insurance is of particular value because through its investigation of all employees to be covered it serves as a personnel manager, besides paying losses up to the amount of the bond, that do occur despite the investigation.

ONE reason why there is always a market for the sale of fidelity bonds to business and financial institutions is that as yet but comparatively little is known about human motives and because it is still true that science cannot reach into the mind or into the emotions and predict what a person will do or even, in some cases, why a person will act in a certain way. Consequently, the dishonesty problem is not to be solved by science or education. If science could have solved it, dishonesty would have disappeared long ago, but the fact is that dishonesty losses keep on increasing from year to year, as business becomes more complicated, life becomes faster, and new methods and devices of defaulters are brought into play.

Those who cause dishonesty losses are not confined to any one area or territory, for dishonesty is not a matter of geographical location. They are to be found in every city and town throughout the country. The business man has no way of predetermining whether one or more of his employees will fall within the group of dishonest persons. This factor makes the dishonesty problem one to which serious consideration should be given. Those who cause losses of this kind are of three types, the typical embezzler, the circumstantial thief and the dishonest trusted employee, each having certain definite characteristics.

Typical Embezzlers

Claim files of the bonding companies indicate that individuals classed as "typical embezzlers" began to steal as soon as they were employed or shortly thereafter. As soon as they started work, in fact, they began to make a careful and minute examination of the way in which the business was conducted, how the audits were made, how petty cash was handled, and whether or not there was some looseness or loophole in the operation of the business which afforded an opportunity to steal and to conceal the theft.

Experience of the bonding companies also shows that usually, especially in large businesses, there is some minor defect or loophole which affords such an employee the opportunity to steal, and he is quick to exploit it. He may observe that the auditor fails to do some little thing, or he may find that there is an opportunity to steal by manipulating the petty cash. Such opportunities are present to a greater extent than is realized by most business men, and the typical embezzler loses no time in taking advantage of them and often is clever enough to cover the thefts for a long period of time.

When an employee is dishonest to begin with and has had training in bookkeeping and auditing, his ability to discover surface opportunities for thefts is greatly increased. Further, the typical embezzler, if he does not find ready-made surface opportunities to exploit to his advantage, is often ingenious enough to create them and so succeed in stealing from his employer in one way or another.

With respect to the type of dishonest employee defined as the "circumstantial thief," individuals coming under this designation are not typical embezzlers nor do they come within the class of trusted employees who go wrong. They are usually individuals on small salaries who find it extremely difficult to do many of the things they desire to do because of insufficient funds.

Motive of Circumstantial Thief

Each year a number of such individuals become impatient with the slow progress they are making in achieving their desires for a more abundant life, and succumb to the temptation to steal when the opportunity presents itself, and so find themselves in the class of defaulters known as circumstantial thieves. Claim files of the bonding companies contain numerous cases of young persons in this group who steal because they want to move in circles they cannot afford to be in, to own automobiles, to travel or to engage in various activities beyond their means.

Employers, of course, cannot know and have no means of finding out, unless outstanding circumstances challenge their attention, the motives and desires that may be working upon the minds of their employees, and they can never tell in advance which of their employees will become defaulters.

With respect to the third type of dishonest worker, "the trusted employee," the claim departments of the bonding companies have had to deal with many cases of individuals who after working for many years as trusted employees, finally, for one reason or another, becomes thieves. The largest dishonesty losses so far brought to light have been caused by these trusted individuals, and in such cases the problem of dishonesty becomes more difficult to solve, because the disposition to steal cannot be detected in advance and because the employer has no way of knowing what goes on in the mind of the trusted employee.

Psychologist Baffled

In many of such cases it is very difficult to understand how the individuals involved could be tempted to steal, because to all appearances they had all that reasonably could be asked for to make them happy—good homes, excellent reputations, fine futures, and sufficient incomes to guarantee them the satisfaction of normal human beings. Notwithstanding these advantages, they become thieves, and the psychologist is unable to tell why.

One reason advanced for the downfall of the trusted employee is that he was prompted to steal because he was overtaken by adverse circumstances or because of some tragedy in his life, but the record shows that this was seldom the motive for the theft, and that the tragedy came about after the theft or embezzlement and was not the real reason for the dishonesty.

Although insurance against dishonesty of employees, known as fidelity insurance, is not as generally purchased by business firms as some other forms of protection, such as fire insurance, for example, there is no sound reason for making this distinction, as the annual losses through dishonesty equal if they do not exceed the losses caused by fire. While the losses caused by fire are to a great extent covered by fire insurance, only about ten per cent of the dishonesty losses suffered by commercial firms are covered by fidelity bonds.

While those who extend credit to business firms to any large extent make a thorough investigation beforehand of management and its component individuals, of what avail is this unless the employee personnel who handle the funds, books and merchandise are also investigated? The requirement that a blanket fidelity bond in an adequate amount covering all employees to be carried with a substantial bonding company that has an investigating department will take care of such a contingency.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you furnish me with a report on a company called the Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company of Sweden, showing its business and financial position in this country, that is, so far as Canadian policyholders are concerned? How long has this company been in business and has it a Government deposit at Ottawa?

—S.A.F., Kingston, Ont.

Svea Fire and Life Insurance Company Limited, with head office at Gothenburg, Sweden, and Canadian head office at Montreal, was organized in 1866 and has been doing busi-

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Department of Finance, Ottawa

Full particulars on posters in Post Offices, National Employment Service Offices, or Offices of the Civil Service Commission throughout Canada. Application forms, obtainable thereat, should be filed not later than September 22, 1947 with the

Civil Service Commission of Canada
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ness in Canada under Dominion registry since 1927. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $62,500 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. Latest published Government figures are for the year ended Dec. 31, 1945, when its total assets in Canada were $108,660, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $37,656, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $71,004. Its total net fire premiums written in Canada in 1945 were $32,851; its automobile premiums, $1,374; and its explosion premiums, $0.92, making its total net premiums in Canada, $34,226 its interest income was $2,488, making its total income in Canada, $36,714. Its total losses and expenses incurred in Canada were $31,101. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

cording to the half-yearly report of Mining Corporation of Canada. In the six months' underground work and diamond drilling were continued on the 200 and 900-foot levels and at that time a small amount of work remained to complete development of the upper horizon as a service level. Three diamond drill holes, drilled below the 900-foot level, gave ore intersections to total depths of 1,182, 1,970 and 1,984 feet, respectively in addition to two holes drilled late in 1946, giving ore intersections to total depths of 1,888 and 1,952 feet below surface. Progress of construction work on the mining plant was continued although progress was slow on account of weather conditions and delays in steel deliveries.

•

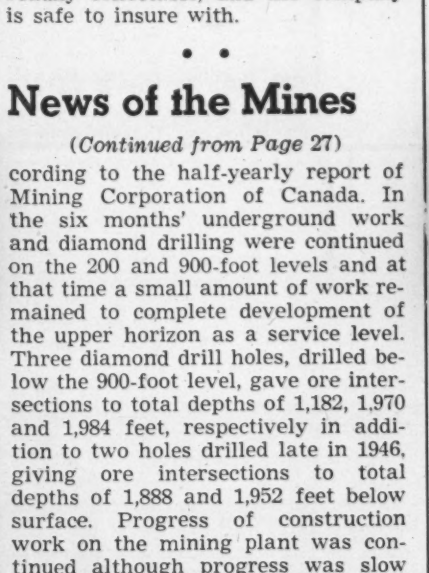
A recent feature of the Toronto Stock Exchange and cause of considerable of a stir in the Noranda-Rouyn section of Quebec has been Eldona Gold Mines, where underground drilling has cut heavy sulphides, carrying values in gold and base metals. The property adjoins Donalda Mines and is the second to the east of Quemont Mining Corporation. Murray Watts, chief geologist for the Chamberlin Management Corporation, engineers for Eldona, states that while it is too early to estimate with any degree of accuracy the size or grade of the orebody, results from four holes clearly indicate replacement conditions of importance. The drilling has been exploring a sulphide mass, below the bottom level and to the south of an east-west striking diabase dike, which was first indicated in a sketchy manner by the original surface diamond drilling. Previous underground drifting has explored sulphide zones north of the diabase. The management plans to follow up the present indications to as great a depth as possible since it is felt best chances for large orebodies exist at depth, and a second drill has been added. Hole U-36 deepest yet to be drilled from the 500-foot horizon, has intersected an unusually wide zone of massive sulphides carrying mineralization for a core length of 57 feet. This hole gives length to the ore having cut it 120 feet to the east of U-34 and 100 feet below. U-34 cut the ore 140 feet below the 500-foot and U-36 cut it 240 feet below the level.

•

In the first half of 1947 Sullivan Consolidated Mines, Limited, had production of $503,438 from 58,757 tons milled, an average per ton of $8.57. This compares with $547,088 for the same period in 1946, when 66,321 tons were milled, an average per ton of $8.25. The grade of ore milled this year is slightly higher, being $9.20 in the second quarter, but the tonnage decreased due to a shortage of experienced miners.

•

Maylac Gold Mines, owning the former Hutchison Lake Gold Mines property in the Little Long Lac area, has commenced milling. A rate of around 40 tons per day has been attained and the ore which is coming from the development program is being shipped to the 50-ton mill at Talmora Long Lac Gold Mines. The first 100 tons averaged slightly better than 0.20 ounce per ton. A sharp rise in mill heads is expected as feed will now be coming from the high grade sections, the ore so far treated having been drawn mostly from a couple of raises during the development period, when values were not being encountered. Good progress is reported in the underground work. The new high grade section, the first part of which was exposed last fall, is stated to be lengthening with no diminution of the heavy gold concentration.



A group of architects from Canada and the U.S. are at present visiting Britain to study town planning and housing conditions there. At left in above picture are Miss Mary L. Imrie and Miss Jean Wallbridge of the city architect's office, Edmonton.

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Reynaud Volumes Show Old Perils to Peace

By EDOUARD HERRIOT

Paul Reynaud, France's last Premier before its fall in June 1940, has written a two volume history entitled "France Saved Europe". It is reviewed here by the famed French statesman Edouard Herriot.

Recently published in France, the book has not yet been translated into English. It covers the history of the period between the two wars and points out a series of mistakes which, says Herriot, the Allies seem to be ready to begin all over again.

Like Reynaud, the Vichy Government handed Herriot over to the Germans. Today he is again President of the Chamber of Deputies.

THE two large volumes just published by Paul Reynaud under the title "France Saved Europe" constitute an outstanding contribution to the history of our times. No future work on this subject will be possible without reference to this document.

For me it calls up the most tragic memories. I shall never forget the smallest details of the momentous conversation we had on June 16, 1940, at 9 o'clock in the evening. President of the Senate Jeanneney, President of the Cabinet Reynaud and myself met with the President of the Republic. What transpired at that meeting needs no elaboration. Mr. Reynaud refused to stay in power and negotiate an armistice. We expressed our support of his stand. We refused to suggest anyone else to lead the Government.

I should add this detail, that on leaving the Chief of State I met a number of persons in the waiting-room who seemed to have come for the purpose of setting up a government. Among them I noticed Admiral Darlan. The day before, at the Admiralty in Bordeaux, he had told me emphatically that if an armistice was proposed he would leave with the whole fleet. I had congratulated him on his stand. Now in the presidential salon I went up to him: "Well, Admiral, you are leaving."

"No," he answered, "a government that goes away never returns."

Favored Mechanization

During all the period preceding the war I had remained in close contact with Paul Reynaud. He had come to see me several times to outline his ideas on "the army we should have." I had followed his intelligent and courageous campaign in favor of the armored corps, which, in my opinion, remains one of the strongest proofs of his knowledge and foresight. Paul Reynaud, stupidly accused of warmongering, was, in fact, one of our most vigilant patriots when he pointed out the inadequacy of our defences as a protection against Hitler's Germany.

"The mechanized corps," he said, "will be the steel tip of the lance and the national army the handle."

If it is true, as I believe, that we were beaten in 1870 because we underestimated the eventual role of the Krupp cannon and the machine-gun; if, in 1914, we let ourselves be surprised by the heavy guns of the Austrians; if, in 1940, we were crushed by the German tanks, it must be recognized that Paul Reynaud, in his 1937 and 1938 campaigns and even earlier, acted as a true statesman. In the midst of all the political complications, whether it has been a question of finance or of military administration, he has had the power to rise to the summits from which one can see the complete pattern and look into the future.

Paul Reynaud was born in 1878 at Barcelonnette in southern France. He studied law at the University of Paris, and entered the French Parliament in 1919. He was premier in 1940 when the Germans advanced into France. Refusing to sign an armistice with Germany, he resigned, was arrested by the Petain government and sent to a German prison where he remained until the liberation in 1945.

I was with him on that terrible day of May 16, 1940, when the French front had collapsed and an immediate enemy assault against Paris was feared. We were weakening under the pressure of the heavy tanks and dive-bombers. Paul Reynaud had just addressed a pathetic appeal to Churchill and the British Air Force. The Governor of Paris was demanding the immediate evacuation of the Parliament and the Government, except for the Ministers of National Defence. Reynaud did not lose his composure and decided that the Government should not leave until the last minute. The French tanks had shown their superiority, but they were all too few. As it happened, the alarm had no immediate consequences. The German army turned on Dunkerque. But this was only a respite.

Withdrawal to Africa

Reynaud, whom Churchill called indomitable, was already outlining his idea of a possible withdrawal to North Africa, and we supported him in this as best we could. On May 18, General Gamelin, in his report, confirmed the fears of the Government's leader. "The appearance of the great German armoured units," he wrote, "with their increased ability to break through, has been the outstanding strategical event of these last few days. The ruthless use the enemy has made of this form of attack has paralyzed all our positions and in several places burst the links of the chains we had stretched to halt it".

Mr. Reynaud's two volumes afford much more information to research students and historians who are looking for the truth. He goes into the history of the period between the two wars and points out a series of mistakes that the allies seem to be ready to begin all over again. Especially significant is the section of the work dealing with the rapprochement of France with the Soviet Union, something for which I had been working since 1922.

It is my belief that *foreign policy should be made on the map* and should be free from those questions of domestic policy which seem to be dominating it again today. One only needed to look at an atlas to see that the only way to face up to an aggressive Germany was to encircle it with powers which were hostile to its imperialism. In any case it was absurd to imagine that there was any other way of effectively saving Poland and Czechoslovakia. I still cannot understand the stupidity of those who thought the Governments of Warsaw and Prague could be protected in some other way. What way? By going right across Germany?

Prejudices and Attacks

The first duty of the diplomat and the statesman is to sacrifice his opinions on domestic policy to the interests of his country. In this as in other things I am proud to have been in accord with Paul Reynaud. I am grateful to him for having taken the sensible stand on this subject as on so many others. But once more he encountered the prejudices and attacks of those who wanted him instead to contract an alliance with fascist Italy and who, at the time of the Abyssinian affair, checkmated the policy of the League of Nations and the international organization of peace.

Truly, this work is so rich in material, so full of lessons, that it would take a whole series of studies to decide the most important. Every conscientious person who wants to learn should study this dramatic work. The select few, at least—those who have the responsibility of governing—should meditate on the report of past mistakes which lack of reflection may bring to life again. Paul Reynaud's merit, very rare in political life, is that he wants to judge and think for himself and not on the orders of a party, a fault and a danger which is once again prevalent. He calls himself an isolated soul; that is the lot of anyone who, in things of the mind, will not accept slavery. He suffered much and long with the unfortunate, beloved, great Georges Mandel. That is the destiny of independent thinkers. He was arrested, by processes worthy of the Ancien Régime. Pétain's greatest crime was in condemning, on October 16, 1941, at Hitler's request, on his own authority, men who had been neither charged nor interrogated. Reynaud was handed over to the Germans. Abetz wanted him shot but he was imprisoned at Oranienburg. Following an operation he was kept blindfolded in a cellar in Innsbruck.

The Public Forgets

All this the public forgets. It is unfair to those who served it courageously, following only the way of truth. Wars themselves favor the clever ones, those who manage not to suffer. When one sees this or that personage exalted or rewarded, one is filled with nausea and disgust. At least, let books like *"France Saved Europe"* receive the homage of those who place above all else the service of intelligence and the practice of duty.

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